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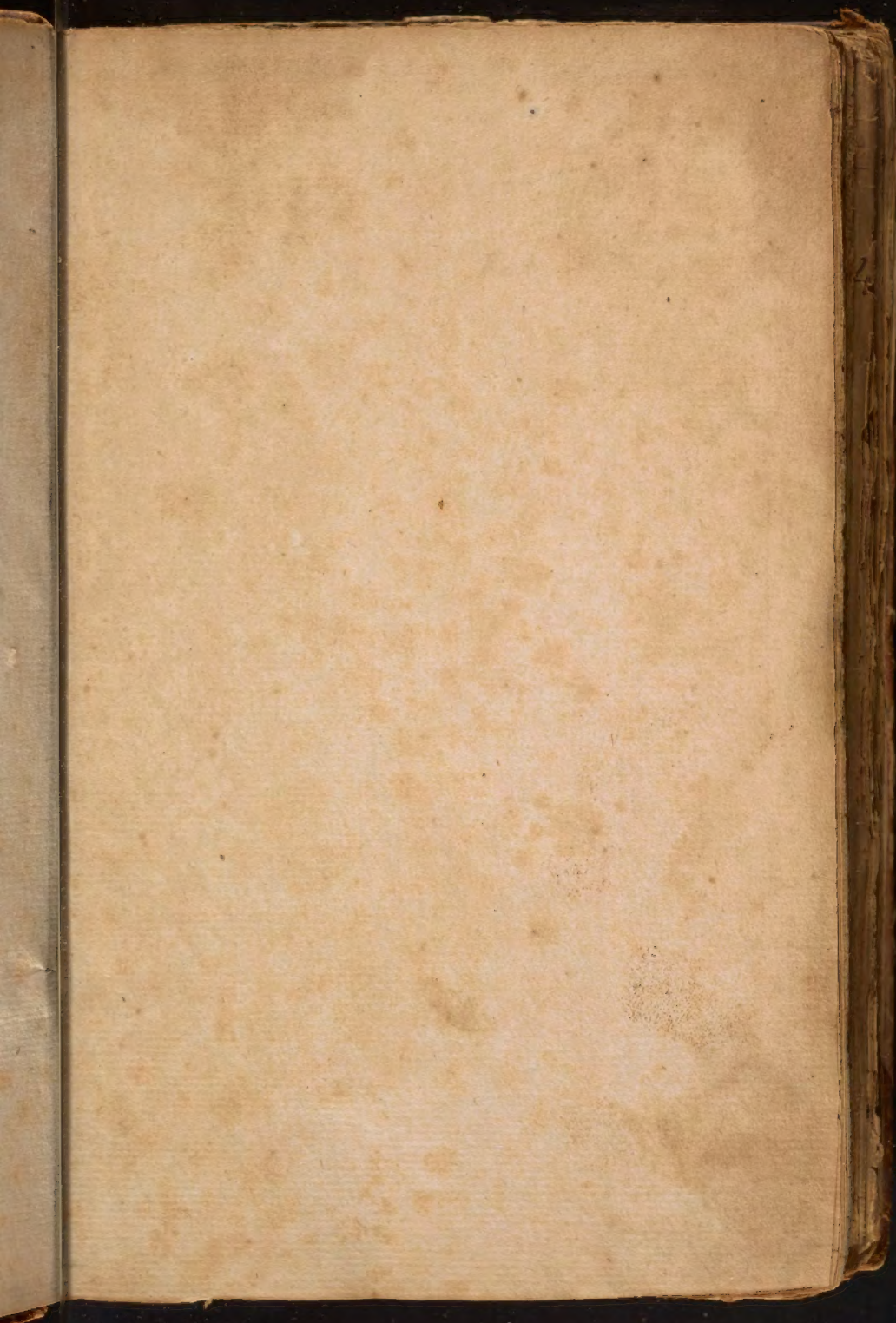
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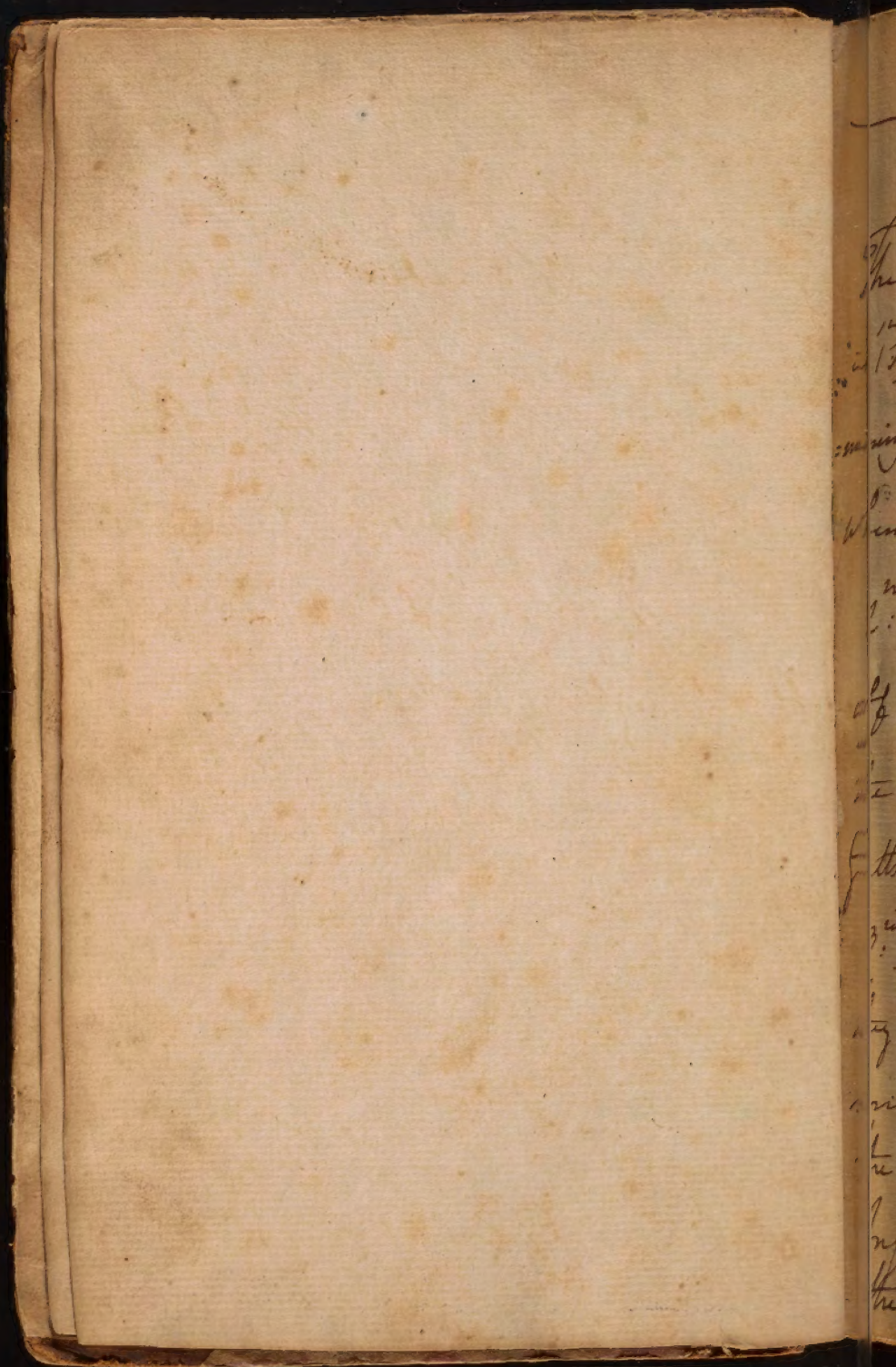
COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

Notes of Dr Cullen's
Lectures on the Practice
of Medicine, taken
by Benjamin Turk
at the University
of Edinburgh.

J. St. —
1852.

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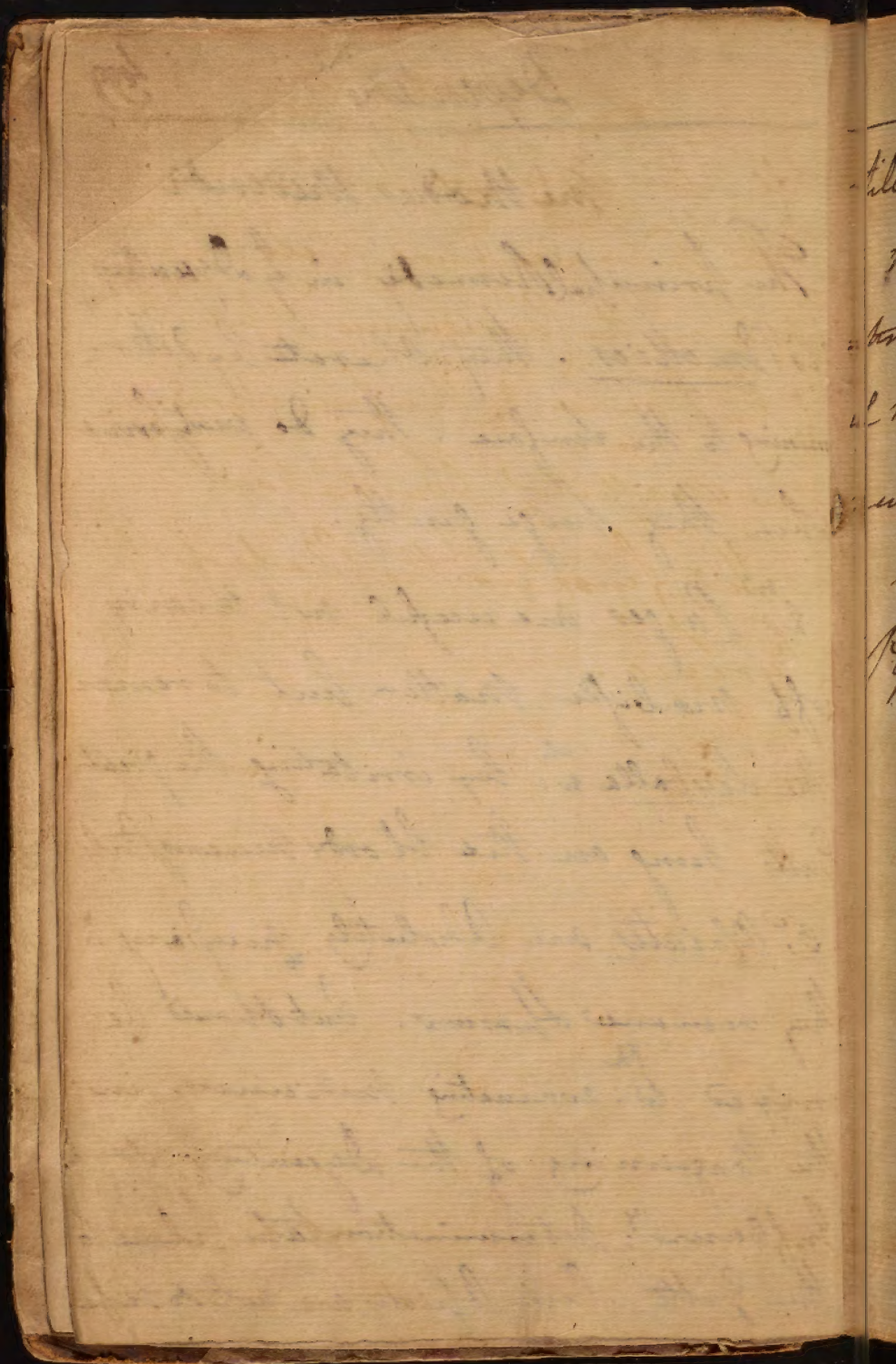


Methodus Medendi

The principal Remedy in ²Dysentery is 1st Emmetics. They operate by deterring to the surface. They do most service when they purge gently.

2.nd Purges are useful not to carry off morbid matter but to remove the Siccalle ^{ch} by irritating the great Guts bring on the bloody mucous stools

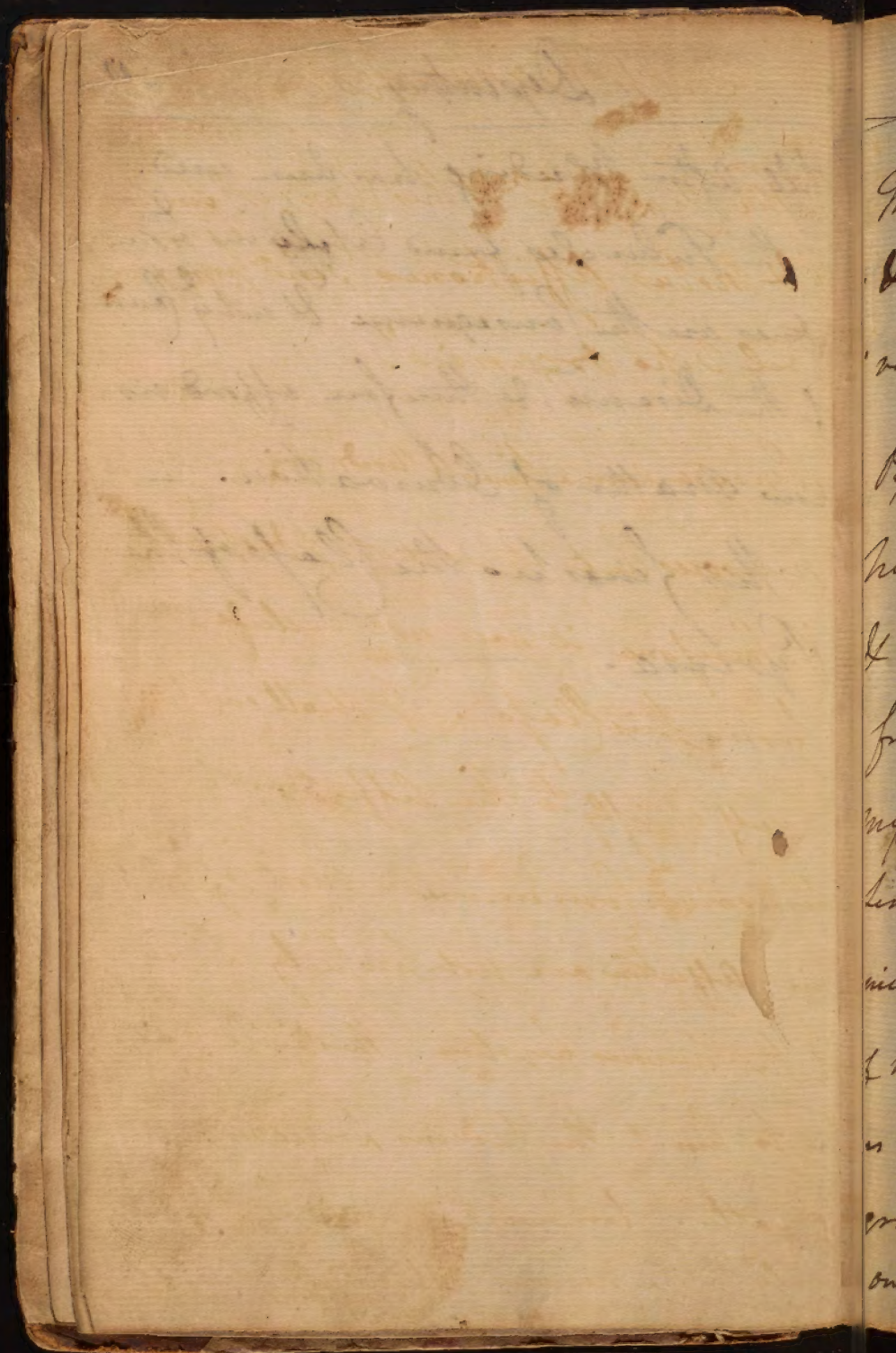
3.rd Opiates are Absolutely necessary. They remove Spasms. but should be mixed wth evacuating medicines. in the Beginning of the Dysentery some Inflammⁿ. Determination takes place to the Guts. here Opiates are not so safe



still after bleeding has been used.

- the Tubercles found lately in ^{the} Intestines are the consequence & not ^{the} cause of the Disease, & therefore afford no new matter of Observation. —

This finishes the Chap of the Pyrexia. —



Clas. II Neuroses

32

The Character of this Clas is "Sensus
" & motus Affectiones sine pexia
"vel vitio organico."

Pexia sometimes attends some of the
neuroses but it is not idiopathic
& therefore it does not exclude them
from this Clas. I shall confine
myself chiefly to the Affections of the
Sensuum Communium. Most of ^{the} Orga-
nic Affections are not properly Diseases
of the nervous System. This will lead
us to limit the nervous Diseases ~~very~~
greatly. for only they were restricted
only to the nervous Affections of ^{the} Aliment?

1840. 1841.

The first of the year
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Canal such as γ Hysteria & Hypochondri-
-asis, but this was improper as I shall
explain to you hereafter.

I suppose you all acquainted
th^o wth the Law of the Nervous System deliv-
-ered in my Institutes of Physics.

The Nervous Diseases have not one
common Foundation like γ Pyrexia.

- They are united only in their Seat
in one part of the System, & affect
always sense & motion w^{ch} are inseparably
connected in a neurological Scheme of Lectures

- I shall proceed next to γ Orders of our
Class

24

I have been thinking of you
 and the many things you have
 done for me.

They are divided 1st into a weakness
 & 2nd an Irregularity in the Action
 of the various Functions of y^e Body.
 - the 2nd may be divided into Diseases
 affecting 1st Motion & 2nd Sense which
 are the Spasmi & Paralysis. the 1st
 likewise are divided into the Comata
 & Adynamic. this Division turns upon
 a precise meaning of the word Lopor by
 w^{ch} I mean nothing but Sleep - a State
 in w^{ch} the voluntary Motions & Sense are
 suspended. if part of the Senses remain
 the Disease belongs to the Adynamic but
~~if~~

I shall now ^{or} enquire w^h Genera
the Comata comprehend. I shall
refuse the Ephomania & Pythargus of
^{being only}
Lauvage as Symptoms of Fever. w^h
shall we say of Extasis & Catalepsia?
I have never seen these Diseases nor
did I ever see any Body who did. I
suspect there is some ~~error~~ Inaccu-
rate in the History of these Diseases,
for my part I can say nothing new
upon them, & I shall upon y^e Acct.
leave them Out of our System. the
different Genera of the soporific Dis-
eases may be distinguished by 4 Degrees

Handwritten title or header at the top of the page.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of approximately 15 lines. The script is cursive and somewhat faded.

Fragment of handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, including words like "of", "may", "the", "Sci", "Reg", "vis", "t", "mister", "com", "quite", "lwa", "ally", "at", "part".

of Excitability. Thus a Somnolentia may be considered as the first Degree of the comatous Disease. & admits of easy Excitement. The Apoplexy is the highest Degree of them as ~~they~~^{it} is not to be excited from, till the Disease is perfectly cured. But there are many intermediate Degrees ~~here~~ between these two. The Somnolentia may not always admit of Excitement easily, nor yet the Apoplexy always be proof against it. This is a Difficulty th which embarrasses our System a little, but Difficulties of this kind ~~occur~~^{occur} in every part of Science. I shall therefore only

confine myself to these two Genera.

I prefer the Term Somnolentia
to Cataphora ^{or} Larvaceum ^{or} Apoplexy

- Linnaeus has subdivided this Genus
but ^{is} without any propriety, & Larvaceum has
subdivided the Apoplexy into two Genera
from the Presence & Absence of Attention
but this depends only upon a diffi-
rence in Degree of the Symptoms of a Dis-
ease depending on one & the same Cause.

Let us now consider the Theory of
these two Genera. I suppose you all
allow a nervous power, or a condition upon
^{the} the motions occurring in ^{the} nervous power.

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depend independ^t of the other parts of
the system. This I prove from its pre-
existing the other parts of the system, &
from its contributing to form $\frac{1}{4}$ vol^u
of the body. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ nature of
this power? - from whence is it de-
riv^d? What analogies have we of it in
other parts of nature? all these ques-
tions are very curious & the solution of them
might be useful, but they are of no
great consequence in our present system.
I shall only suppose a few facts w^{ch} are
else where demonstrated.

1. It is necessary, the nervous system in

Order to act properly must be free from Compression.

2. The nervous power may be in different Degrees of Activity.

3. The Sensorium likewise may be more or less excited, & therefore more or less fitted to perform its Functions. I use the word Excitement in speaking of the Sensorium by w: I mean ~~the~~ ^{an} ~~the~~ ^a

a certain State of Vigour & Activity in the Sensorium. The different States of Sleeping & waking are expressive of this Excitement. there are various powers capable of inducing Sleep & thus destroy the

1891

1870

Small - Mountain - Vol. 1

Page 10

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, William Jones, and Thomas White. The dates are: 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793. The list is followed by a signature, which appears to be "John Smith".

1864

Excitement of the Sensorium. There
 are two st classes ^{or} which induce Sleep
 1st Such as induce no Change in the
 Sensorium or nervous System. Obvious
 to our Senses, &c

2nd Such as act by Compression.

— The 1st we do not understand that
 is Obvious to our Senses, ~~that~~ & is the
 most frequent Cause of Sleep. I shall
 therefore ^{on} enquire into those Diseases
 which depend on Compression they are
 of two kinds as arising from external
 Violence breaking the Cranium ^{or} inducing
 a Rupture of some Blood vessels, or 2nd

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from Tumors formed in γ Cranium or
from the Rupture of these Tumors
or the Effusion of Fluids. The last
of these Cases occur γ most frequently,
but γ Effusion is sometimes so small
then we might almost refer the Dis-
ease produced, to the insensible Causes,
or they perhaps act more immedi-
ately upon γ Medullary Substance of
the Brain where they produce more
deleterious Effects. What do Effusions
depend on? - a Retardation of the
venous Blood in the Brain gives
a Resistance to γ Arterial blood, &

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible along the right edge of the page.]

them in such a manner that they are
 less capable of dilating. they are likewise
 provided wth Ligaments w^{ch} prevent their
 stretching laterally. upon this acc^t: they
 often resist the Flux of Venous Blood
 into them, & when it is retard^d
 they push it more readily back again
 into the veins w^{ch} are most capable of
 giving way.

But further, the Blood is emptied into
 the Sinuses in a contrary Direction to
 w^{ch} the Blood is ^{whic^h} floweth in y^e Sinus.
 add to this, they have a serpentine winding
 w^{ch} adds to y^e Difficulty of ~~pass~~ their emb^{ry}
 tying themselves. w^{ch} is the final Cause

(2) This sh^d. lead us to avoid one
Posture in Bed as much as possible,
and to recommend the Changing
Posture to those who are afflicted with
this Disease. —

of this Structure? perhaps it may
 be to prevent the Tension of $\frac{2}{3}$ Brain
 being too suddenly taken off $\frac{2}{3}$ w: w: be the
 Cause from the ~~Body~~ erected posture of
 the Body. The Incubus depends upon
 an Interruption of the Discharge of $\frac{2}{3}$
 Blood ϕ into the Jugular Veins. it
 is therefore a ~~kind~~ ^{kind} of Comata. it
 arises from the Head lying too low in
 bed. This, I infer ~~from~~ ^{from} $\frac{2}{3}$ Jugular
 Veins being most dilated on that Side on
^{on w: w:}
 w: were used to sleep. (a)

3.^d The Veins of the Brain want the
 Advantages of Muscular Compression to
 propel it along. This favours the Stagnation

[The text in this image is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or index of names and dates.]

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of Blood there. all these Causes Operate
 most ^{1st} in old Age when ^{2^d} Venous
 Plethora happens & 2nd in People who
 have large Heads in proportion to ^{2^d} great
 of the System 3rd in those who have short
 necks. for the longer the neck the
 more compression the veins have to
 forward the Blood ^{to} the Heart. 4th in
 People ^{who} are disposed to ^{2^d} Hemorrhagic
 State or to an ^{un-}usual Determination of
 Blood towards the Brain. I have seen
 a Suppression of the Hemorrhoids bring
 on all ^{2^d} Symptoms wth threaten Apoplexy.
 5th In People who have ^{2^d} depending

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Aorta compressed such as Hydroptic
 & pregnant patients. 5th in People who
 have usual Discharges dried up such
 as Issues Setons &c. 9 out of 10,
 who are ~~too~~ seized wth Apoplexy
 are predisposed ~~from~~ ^{to} it from a
 Pletthora of the Brain. a man who
 is hanged dies of an Apoplexy. ~~This~~
~~see also see~~ If a man stoops his Head
 for some time the venous blood is
 retarded. when he rises he is seized
th wth a vertigo, & many of the Symptoms of
 Apoplexy. all the Causes wth retard
^c Return of the venous of blood may

[illegible]

produce Apoplexy. The most frequent Cause is an Abstraction of the Blood in the ~~Heart~~ Lungs. This is obvious to you to all. interrupted Inspiration determines the Blood powerfully to the Brain. the Swelling of the Brain is exactly synchronous ⁱⁿ w: the Dilatation of the Lungs. This explains the Reason why Polypus^{of Heart} may induce an Apoplexy, but I believe they are rather the Consequence than the Cause of Apoplexy.

In w: Manner is Apoplexy produced? either by a Retardation of ^{the} Venous

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the left page of an open manuscript. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph, possibly a letter or a narrative, written in a cursive script. The ink is light and the paper is aged and discolored.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right page of the manuscript. The text is partially visible and appears to be a continuation of the text on the left page. The ink is light and the paper is aged and discolored.]

Blood, or 2nd by a increased Afflux
of the Arterial Blood w^{ch} may occasi-
on a Rupture or Effusions in ^{the} Brain.

The Arterial System is easily increased
to an unusual Action. they are liable
to Congestions from ^{the} Compression of
the veins. This Congestion produces
an increased Action of the Arteries w^{ch}
induces the Hemorrhagic Efforts & these
so often terminate in an Effusion
of blood. This is the most frequent
Cause of Apoplexy Altho it depend origi-
nally upon a venous Plethora. This Rupture
of blood is not always within ^{the} Cranium

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518

but vents itself in a Hemorrhagic
cranium. I have seen many Instances
of Persons who were subject to a
bleeding of the nose in $\frac{1}{2}$ Saline
of Life when this bleeding stopp'd, ^{who} have
been seized wth Palsy or died Apoplectic.

it has been said explains the Reason of all the Phenomena ⁱⁿ preceding the Apoplexy. all the Causes ⁱⁿ induce Apoplexy operate by retarding the venous Blood or increasing ^{the} Afflux of the Arterial. all the Cases of Apoplexy ⁱⁿ are of any Duration or are fatal, depend upon Effusion.

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When the serum of $\frac{1}{2}$ blood only is
 poured out on $\frac{1}{2}$ surface of $\frac{1}{2}$ brain
 the Apoplexy is of a shorter Duration
 & attended th less Danger. When the
 Effusion is made into $\frac{1}{2}$ cortical
 part of the Brain there is more Danger,
 but still more Danger attends
 when the Effusion is made into the
 Ventricles of the Brain. The Dan-
 ger will be influenced by the Quality
 of the Fluid effused. Hæmatus is least
 dangerous. red Blood most dangerous
 as it shows a Rupture to have happen-
 ed, nor is it easily absorbed. in this

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.

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Can it always prove suddenly fatal.
- the Effusion of Serum only is cured by
nature, for y^e Effusion takes off the
Irritation ⁱⁿ w^h induced the Effusion, &
the Compression of the Brain dimin-
ishes the Energy of it in such a
manner as to lessen the increased
Action of the Arteries. Like all He-
morrhagic Congestions the Apoplexy becomes
more violent by Repetition. I would
not restrict it to occurring 3 times ^{only}. - I
have seen Persons have many more
Fits & those pretty violent Ones. The
first Fit sometimes destroys some parts

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of the Brain w^{ch} disposes him to return again.

But this is not the only Form of Apoplexy. there is another depending upon the Laxity of the Arteries of the Brain w^{ch} may occur from Retention alone or a slight Degree of increased Action in the Arteries. This happens in Dropsies, & must be explained from $\frac{1}{2}$ common Laws of Hydraulics when ^{we} see ~~the~~ the ~~or~~ heaviness joined wth a Swelling of the Legs & Effusions in Other parts of the Body we may be confident the Brain

has serous effusions into it. the Hydrops
 Pectoris & Swelling of the Legs alternate
^{the} w: each Other in a remarkable manner
 & so does the Dropsy of the Head ^{the} w:
 the Dropsy of the Breast. But there
 may be local Effusions confined in the
 Brain only, when no Other part of
 the System is affected. This may
 depend on a simple Laxity of the
 Arteries in the Brain. This Effusion
 in the Brain often arises from a
 Redundancy of Serum in the Blood induced
 by an Iscuria Renalis. most of the Cases
 I have seen of the Iscuria Renalis

1892

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Diagnosis between the Hydroptic
& Hemorrhagic Apoplexy. -

comes on suddenly. the Hydroptic
apoplexy more gradually & is attended

^{2d} w: Hydroptic Affections in other parts
of the Body. the 1st is accompanied

^{the} w: Plethora the 2nd is not.

But both these Cases arise from
Compression. is there no Cases
of Apoplexy w: arises without
Compression? I never read any
Cases of Dissections of Apoplectic
Patients where Effusions were not
found. But there may be Cases of

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Apoplexy depending on diminished Excitement ^{the} w: are seldom fatal, but ^{the} w: at last induce Apoplexy from Compression. This kind of Apoplexy attends the first Onset of some Intermitments & the latter Stage of continual Fevers, as also Epilepsies & Hysteria sometimes.

- ^{the} w: are the Causes of this Series of Apoplexy? They are all ^{the} Causes ^{the} w: induce Sleep operating in a higher Degree than usual. They at least induce a Coma ^{the} w: depend on a want

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting.]

of Excitement & not on Compression
like Apoplexy. But Somnolentia
is sometimes unexcitable, when
this is the case to w^{ch} of the General
must it be referred? - I cannot tell.
- the Operation of certain Narcotics
furnishes the only Example of this
kind of Somnolentia. It is impossi-
ble to separate them exactly either
from their Causes or Symptoms. we
must therefore recur to the Distinc-
tion we set out wth, depending on
the Difference of Excitement.

But a further Distinction may
be added. a diminished Excite-
ment & therefore Lammulencia
comes on more gradually as in
the Operation of Cold, or Poisons.
we leave the Patient for some time
in an excitable State. But the
Hydroptic Apoplexy comes on ~~too~~
gradually too. it may however be
distinguished by the Concurrence of
other Hydroptic Symptoms. the
Causes of diminished Excitement

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ordinarily prod Palsy of ^{the} w: we shall
 speak hereafter.

What shall we say of ^{the} species
 of Apoplexy w: follows a retroce-
 ding Gout? - the most ordinary
 consequence of a retreating Gout
 is Palsy ^{the} w: it produces not by
 Effusion. This I conclude from
 its being removed by a Lett of the
 Gout carrying it off. It must act
 then by diminishing Excitement,
 & the Lett of the Gout must act by
 removing the Atonia of ^{the} Brain

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in the Apoplexy therefore I suspect
the Excitement is taken off from
the whole Brain ~~or~~ by ^e retreating
Gout, or, ^{it may} produce an Hydroptic Apo-
plexy depending on laxity, or the
Gout may induce an Inflamm:
Determination & thus operates by
Effusion or ^{by} an active Hemorrhage.
- This is all I have to advance upon
the proximate Cause of Apoplexy.
Let us next proceed to ^{the} Method of
Cure.

Chapter 1

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was the cold air. It was
a sharp contrast to the warm blanket
of the car. I shivered slightly, but
then I remembered that this was
the first day of the new year. I
took a deep breath and smiled. I
was going to make this year
count. I was going to live my
life to the fullest. I was going to
be happy. I was going to be
free. I was going to be me.

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Apoplexy

530

Method of Cure.

You will easily understand from w:
has been said w: Apoplexies will
be fatal & w: curable. When they
arise from Tumors or Effusion of
red Blood they are beyond the
Reach of our art, but it ^{is} hard
to tell when these Cases happen.

We must therefore always proceed
upon the Supposition of its depending
upon a small Effusion & endeavour
to relieve it by Bleeding. Blistering.

Apoplexy

201

& Glysters. Many Disputes have
been entertained concerning Bleeding
from ^{the} Theory of Phlegmatic &
Sanguinous Apoplexy but this is
all without any Reason. in all Cases
of sudden Apoplexy we must use
it. if Arteriotomy has any Advan-
tages over Venesection it must be used
here in the Temporal Artery. if we
perceive one Side of the Body more
easily excited ^{than} the other we should by
all means bleed on that side. I
have the Authority of Val. alva

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Apoplexy

532

& Morgagni for this Observation.

To this Evacuation we must add
the Anti-phlogistic Regimen as in
Other Hemorrhages. it is an absurd
& strange Practice among Physicians
to join Venesection & the Stimulat^g
Regimen together in the Apoplexy.

Morgagni will not suffer a Smelling
Bottle to come near a Patient
in any an Apoplexy. in ^{the} Hydroptic
Apoplexy Bleeding may do Harm, &
Stimulants may be useful, but even
then they can do service only as

18th May

My dear Sir
I have the pleasure to
acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 14th inst.
and in reply to inform you
that the same has been
forwarded to the proper
authorities for their
consideration. I am,
Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

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Apoplexy

533

Warrants. Stimulants are safe

1st When we are sure ^{of} Apoplexy
arises from diminished Excitement

^{we} we may know from no violence

or Predisposition to Apoplexy having

preceded it. & 2nd When the Apoplexy

seems relieved & threatens

to be changed into Palsy ^{we} produces

a diminished Excitement & does

not act simply by Compression. in

this case Stimulants may be useful.

- to sum up this Subject I will

[Faint handwritten notes on lined paper, mostly illegible.]

Observe that Altho' we cannot cure
 Apoplexy yet we have it in our
 power to prevent it when it depends
 upon Plethora by the same means
 we obviate Hemorrhage, by
 Exercise. Spare Diet &c. I have
 recommended this Conduct to
 some People whom I suspected to
 be disposed to Apoplexy, & they
 have arrived at a good old age by
 means of it.

I said formerly that Gestation was
 the best kind of Exercise in the Female
 Temperament - Hemorrhoids, & Menstruation,
 but

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Suppressio mensium 473

I shall here bring in ² Suppression
of the Menses. the Absence of the
Menses is a positive Disease Altho
Saraceni denies it, & therefore leaves
it out of his System.

This Disease is difficult of Cure.
it is hard to tell the Reason of this.

It often baffles me as well as
many Other Physicians who have spoke
to me About it.

It is of two kinds 1° manus
2° Suppressio mensium.

The consequence of the 1st is a great Degree
of Atonia of the Whole System & of the

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Suppression mensium 4th

Interus in particular. is this At-
onia the Effect or Cause of ^{the} Disease?
I shall not say, but of Removal
of the Atonia cures the Disease. how
is this to be done? by ^{the} Use of Venery.
This is the only radical Cure. I know
of no Imenagogue that ever did
any Service here.

^{1st} Suppression is of two kinds de-
pending upon Constitution or
some original bad Conformation. we
see it in a vigorous State of ^{the} Body
wth a strong Determination to ^{the} Uterus.
or 2nd upon Atonia w^{ch} makes it resem-
ble the Inanitionium. great Care is

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necessary to distinguish these two
from each other. in the 1.st Case
Blood. Letting is useful. it is
no ~~loss~~ ^{matter} from whence it is drawn.

I generally prefer the Arm to
the Foot. in the 2.nd Case viz of Atonia
very different Medicines are indicated.
it is attended wth a Laxity w^{ch} gives
Rise to the serous Effusion of called
the Fluor Albus. This prevents the
Accumulation of red Blood & thus keeps
up the Suppression of $\frac{2}{3}$ Menses. I shall
now speak of the Fluor Albus. it
is only a different Modification of
the Haemorrhagia Uterina.

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[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Menstruation we may pronounce
safely that it is a Fluor Albus.
Other purulent Discharges continue
during the time of menstruation
as they come from different vessels.

3rd The Fluor Albus is always
connected wth Diseases of ^{the} Stomach
or wth more or less pain in the
Back & Loins.

4th The Fluor Albus almost always
attends profuse menstrual evacuations.

It is to be treated like ^{the} profuse
menstrual evacuation & depending
on laxity of wth spoke before. Women

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who are barren labour most under
it. Exercise especially Gestations
is of the utmost consequence in curing
it. Sea voyages I believe would
be a radical cure for it. What shall
we say to Injections? I have tried
the Sacharum Saturni but never
saw any remarkable success.

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The Hæmorrhoidal swellings are not of the varicose kind or a Dilatation of the Coats of the veins. This I prove: 1st from the veins being too small to admit of such a swelling & 2nd from their contain^g but little blood when opened.

They depend upon an Effusion of blood into a cellular substance w^{ch} has a very thin cuticle spread over it. You see then they arise from an Obstruction of the Hæmorrhoid^{al} veins, either from a plethoric Turgescence or a Corruption of them. Does the blood always reurgis^hle from y^e veins? no - we often see se^{re}ous matter discharged & this can come only

St. Louis

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting.]

from the Arteries. moreover the Presence
of Pain-Inflammation? & Suppuration
all show that some of y^e Circumstances
of Arterial hæmorrhage attend.

The Stablians suppose that the blood &
Veining rules depend upon different Affec-
tions of the Vena Portæ & y^e Hypogas-
tric Veins, but these inoculate in such
manner that they are both mutually
affected & it is impossible to tell when
either of them are affected separately.

How should the hæmorrhoids be cured
& when? The Stablian Dispute turns
upon this hæmorrhage. When they arise
from an occasional Cause they may

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or series of entries.]

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be cured. The chief Occasional Cause
giving Rise to them is Costiveness
- I never knew a Person who was long
subject to Costiveness, but w^h was likewise
subject to $\frac{1}{2}$ Hæmorrhoids. The Atra-
biliary & Hypochondriac People are
most seized wth them. not from a
Plethora of the Venæ Portarum, as some
suppose, but from a Costiveness
w^h always attends their Diseases. a
Plethora I great attend, Atrabiliarious,
but not so early in Life as the Hæmorrhoids
occur. I believe the Hæmorrhoids
seldom depend upon a plethoric state
of the Venæ Portarum. for women we

and are most subject to them. now
they, we know have a natural Outlet
for the superfluous Blood. the
Hemorrhoids in them must therefore
arise from costiveness. for 4 women
out of 5 labour under this Com-
plaint. it perhaps arises Originally from
pregnancy & continues afterwards
from the Effect of Habit. Costive
People are very subject to a Prolapsus
Ani & this we know always induces
the Hemorrhoids. I will not however
bring out ²: the plethoric state of the
System in general & especially of ² the Venae
Portarum ~~he~~ may have some share in

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bringing on the hæmorrhoids. Infer
this from γ^e nature of γ^e morbus
rigit. —

As soon as the hæmorrhoidal
flux has been repeated a while it be-
comes necessary from the Law of Habit.
— in this case I agree w: the Stahlian
in the propriety of using no medi-
cines or ~~or~~ using them w: great caution.

Method of Cure

We must ^{on} avoid Costiveness
by particular medicines only. all
purgatives of a strong nature Operate
chiefly on γ^e great Guts more especially
the Rectum. all strong purgatives must

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Therefore be avoided in $\frac{2}{3}$ Hemorrhoids.
such purgative must be chosen as will
discharge the Contents of the Intestines without
stimulating the Bowels. The Fruits
such as Cassia Tamarind &c answer
this purpose very well. When they can-
not be had we must use Sulphur
as is so far dispersed as to evacuate the
Contents of the Bowels. it has no
stimulus & upon this acct is useful in
all Hemorrhoids, as well as $\frac{2}{3}$ Hemorrhoids.

The Neutral Salts may be used occa-
sionally but they are apt to operate too
roughly. Aloes is the best Remedy I
know for Obviating Costiveness. it does

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it by promoting no more than One
Stool. in many Cases I have been
Obliged to have Recourse to it in
this Disease when nothing else w:
answer. but ~~the~~ it should be used
^{the} with great prudence & Caution.

2^d. The Second Indication is to strengthen
the verge of the Anus. even when the
Costiveness & Methora are removed
the Vacuity of the Anus & ^{the} Discharge
of Blood often continue every time
the Patient goes to Stool. Gum-Resin
or ^{the} Peruvian or vegetable Astringent
may be used in this Case w:th safety and
advantage. But we must endeavour
to procure a Determinat:ⁿ of ^{the} Blood

I have not yet received your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the purchase of the land for the purpose of building a house for the use of the school. I have been very busy lately and have not had time to attend to this matter. I will, however, endeavor to do so as soon as possible. I have also been thinking of writing to you about the school and the progress it is making. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the school and that you are willing to contribute to its support. I will be sure to keep you informed of all the news of the school and of the progress of the building. I am, dear friend, very truly yours, J. B. Smith

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from the Anus. This must be done
by Exercise especially Posterior and
by Spare Diet. People who live
high & especially Drunks are most
disposed to the Hemorrhoids. This
leads us to believe that they often
depend upon a Plethora of the whole
System. with this I finish my
acc^t. of the Hemorrhages.

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mus &c are all Symptomatic or else belong to the Organic Diseases. the Gonorrhoea & several other Serous Discharges belong to the Pyrexia.

The Profluvia agree wth the Hemorrhages in many cases in depending on Plethora & particular Determinatⁿ to some one part of the body. most of y^e Cases of ~~P~~ Profluvia wth have not their two marks are either Symptomatic or belong to the Spasmodic Diseases.

All the Profluvia depend upon Acid matter introduced into the body. there are two principal Genera of Profluvia viz Catarrh & Dysentery. I consider Catarrh

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not well, and hope that you will soon be restored to health. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

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in a comprehensive Sense as including
all Discharges of Mucus from every
part of the Body. the Dysentery consists
too in an increased Excretion of Mucus
but must be separated from the
Catarrh upon ^{the} account of its differing
in several particulars from it.

The Catarrhs are always occasioned
by an Matter introduced into ^{the} Body.
This I prove: 1st from its being Epidemic
& contagious & 2nd from this accompa-
nying the Erythematous or Other Diseases
in ^{the} w: we are sure Contagion prevails. to
^{the} w: we may add 3rd this being so often
brought on by retained perspirable Matter

^a is determined to $\frac{c}{y}$. Mucous Glands
of the Bronchia from their being so mu-
expound to the action of Cold. Catarrh
is an Affection of the Sniderian
membrane Lances & Bronchia. it
stimulates & inflames the Glands of those
parts & thus excites that Fever w:
constitutes the Pyrexia. the Mucous
Discharge is much changed &
resembles Pus considerably. may it not
be Pus? - by means of Inflammⁿ.
 $\frac{c}{y}$ Mucus is so changed as to put on ~~the~~
many of the Qualities of Pus. When
this happens the Discharge is concerted,
& $\frac{c}{y}$ Fever & Inflammⁿ terminate.

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But the Discharge continues afterwards
 & often ends in a Consumption. ^{or}
 & either from eroding the Lungs by
 its acrimony or by inducing a Deton-
 imination to the Lungs from its Stimulus
^{the} in time ends in Tubercles. I cannot
 determine positively ^{the} w: of these Cases.
 When we shall next proceed to the

Method of Cure of Catarh

It must be cured like ^{the} Other Inflam-
 Diseases by v.f. Blisters &c. the
 Use of Moisties are highly proper here
 to promote a Detonination to ^{the} Skin
 - They are moreover powerful Expector-
 ants. Sweating is likewise highly

[The page contains several lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting.]

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unable to restore the Respiration
notwithstanding the Presence of γ th Glau.
Diathesis ^{is} is in so small a Degree as
to not to be increased by it.

Dysentery

How is this Disease to be distinguished
from other Abdominal Fluxes? most
of Physicians distinguish it from γ .
Degree of $\frac{2}{\gamma}$ symptoms. The Discharge
of Blood affords no Distinction as
it occurs in the Dysentery.

1. The Dysentery is a Disease of a particular Season depending on a particular kind of weather ^{is} generally prevalent in ^e month of August. But

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

The above is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been admitted to the
 membership of the Society
 since the last meeting.
 The names are given in
 alphabetical order.

it is induced by Heat & therefore in warm climates prevails the whole year round. in cold climates then ^{the} Disease recurring in August serves to distinguish it from other Abdominal Fluxes.

But a 2nd distinguishing mark is that it accompanies Fever especially the Malarial Fever.

3rd It is accompanied wth ^{the} \mathcal{D} Fever.

4th It is always contagious & therefore Epidemic. all these marks taken together will distinguish it from every other Cause of Flux.

It is a febrile Disease & therefore belongs to ^{the} Pyrexia. It is always

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the world is increasing
 at a rapid rate. This is
 due to a number of factors,
 including improved medical
 care, increased food supply,
 and a general increase in
 living standards. The result
 is that the world is becoming
 more crowded, and this has
 led to a number of problems,
 including pollution, over-
 crowding, and a shortage
 of natural resources. These
 problems are all interconnected,
 and they all have the potential
 to cause serious damage to
 the environment and to
 the health of the human
 race. It is therefore essential
 that we take action to
 address these problems as
 soon as possible.

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Dysentery

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whered in by Fever. at least ⁱⁿ 19
Cases out of 20.

The Malarial Fever & Dysentery
always occur together, & in ^{the} same
place. by Malarial Fever fundented
all Cases of Feal Fever from ^{the} ^{the} in
tial up to the Malignant the
Dysentery & Malarial Fever are ~~often~~ ^{often} m.
blended together, & pass into ~~Quel~~ ^{Quel}.
this. if the Fever is duly formed
& the Determination is as strong to the
surface ~~as~~ as it should be, we see
no Dysenteric Symptoms & vice versa.
hence the Reason why Persons
affected ^{the} w: the Dysentery are not seized

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the W. & A. R. Co. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

th^e w: the March Fever. But independ^t
of Fever the Bile in ^{the} Summer
is much disposed to be effused
into the Intestines. Dr. Sydenham
describes it as occurring in August.
it depends upon a particular state
of the Bile. I conclude from this
that Dysentery depends upon some
Change induced upon ^{the} Bile in ^{the}
Summer. To this we may add
perhaps the Effusion of Respirable
Matter upon it. hence we find Dy-
senteries occur most when the Pores are
shut up by Cold. Rain or causes of
this kind. — ~~low~~ retained perspiration

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we find is ~~limited~~ ^{determined} to $\frac{1}{2}$ mucous
Glands. it may therefore cooperate
^{the} the Bile in stimulating the
Glands of the Intestines. the Dysen-
teric Contagion is not formed from
^{originally,} without, but is formed within the in-
body. & when this is the Case it be-
comes a Contagion & reproduces it
in other people. will not this ex-
plain all the Cases of Contagion?

In the Dysentery there is a Constric-
tion induced on the Surface, but
the febrile Determination is made to
the Intestines so that a Dysentery

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

is a Febris introverta of Dr Syden.
ham. the Constriction continuing
on the surface, ^{tends} to deepn the Det^{er}
min^a to the Intestines. This we prove
from the Coldness & Dryness of the Skin
& from it being cured by promoting in
a Determination to the Skin.

How does the Determinat^a to the
Intestines Operate? it not only
increases the ^{secret} Excretion there, but ex^{ci}
tes the peristaltic Motion of the
Gutts & induces Spasmodic Affections of
them w^h constitute the Gripes. it
operates chiefly on the great Gutts more



especially on the Colon on which
it induces a constriction so as retard
the feculent matter in such a man-
ner as to harden them there into
are called Syballa. The Colon then
does not act nor discharge its contents
in its usual way. These Syballa by their
irritation squeeze out Blood & thus
bring on bloody Stools. This infer-
ence from the Stools continuing as frequent
as ever while no purgatives help this
the body. & 2nd from feculent Matter
being discharged when y^e Purgatives do
operate. Both these show y^e Obstruction
to have been strongly fixed in y^e Colon.

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Hæmorrhage

447

This is of the greatest Importance. I have cured them often by ordering my Patient to go out of a warm Room to a cold One.

Qⁿ What shall we say to Ligatures?

- I have sometimes seen them useful in hæmorrhages from the Lungs. but when they compress the Arteries they do Harm. even in those Cases where the Veins only are compressed the Blood regurgitates into the Arteries & thus vitiates the Action of the Heart. upon ^{the} whole I look upon ~~as~~ ^{them} as Ambiguous, & do not by any means recommend them in ordinary Cases.

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Hemorrhage

448

What shall we say to Warm Bathing?
When it is applied so gently as to
relax the vessels it may be useful, but
it often stimulates $\frac{a}{2}$ system & rarefies
the blood, & thus increases $\frac{c}{2}$ Discharge.
I think this remedy like $\frac{c}{2}$ Ligatures
very ambiguous.

$\frac{b}{2}$ Emmetics have been proposed in
Hemorrhages. Dr. Robinson first intro-
duced them particularly in Hemoptoe.
He prolonged the Lives of many Patients
thus. They seem to act by exciting
Determination to the skin. Haemostatic
medicines $\frac{b}{2}$ he preferred to Emmetics.
do they produce an Abstriction upon the

The first of these is the fact that the
 the second is the fact that the
 the third is the fact that the
 the fourth is the fact that the
 the fifth is the fact that the
 the sixth is the fact that the
 the seventh is the fact that the
 the eighth is the fact that the
 the ninth is the fact that the
 the tenth is the fact that the

bleeding before? I believe not - the
analogy of Vomit^g in Other Diseases
gives us Reason to think they act
chiefly by determining to the skin.

9. The Use of Blisters. I have learned
from an Apothecary of this City that
a blister to the back has cured a
bleeding at the nose. I have used
them to the same Effect in Hemoptoe.
Success. They should be used with Caution
in Hemorrhages from $\frac{2}{3}$ uterus or Hemor-
rhoidal vessels, upon the Account of bringing
on a Jaundice or the universal Appetite.

10. Opiates are highly useful in Hemorha-
ges. They act by diminishing $\frac{2}{3}$ Sensibility

The first day of the month of
January 1861. The weather was
clear and cold. The wind was
from the north. The temperature
was about 30 degrees below zero.
The snow was deep and
the ice was hard. The
frost was very severe. The
ground was covered with
snow. The trees were
without leaves. The
birds were scarce. The
fishing was poor. The
hunting was not successful.
The day was spent in
the house. The family
were all well. The
children were happy.
The day was a quiet one.
The weather was
clear and cold. The
wind was from the
north. The temperature
was about 30 degrees
below zero. The snow
was deep and the ice
was hard. The frost
was very severe. The
ground was covered
with snow. The trees
were without leaves.
The birds were scarce.
The fishing was poor.
The hunting was not
successful. The day
was spent in the
house. The family
were all well. The
children were happy.
The day was a quiet
one. The weather was
clear and cold. The
wind was from the
north. The temperature
was about 30 degrees
below zero. The snow
was deep and the ice
was hard. The frost
was very severe. The
ground was covered
with snow. The trees
were without leaves.
The birds were scarce.
The fishing was poor.
The hunting was not
successful. The day
was spent in the
house. The family
were all well. The
children were happy.
The day was a quiet
one.

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of the System. many Disputes have been
carried on abt. them. They irritate the System
& increase the Inflamm: Diathesis I grant.
They should not therefore be used too
early or too rashly. They sh^d not be
used ~~therefore~~ till the Inflamm: Diathesis
of the System is removed by Bleeding
or other Remedies. in all Cases of great
Irritation such as a Cough in y^e Hæmoptoe
they may be given safely & wth advantage.
in all Cases too of false pains in preg:
and Women they are safe & useful.

- We must next attempt to increase
the Resistance of the part to which the

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Hæmorrhagis

451

Blood is determined. It must be
done; by the use of Astringents
~~and the~~ many Disputes have been
entertained concerning their use. The
Hælians forbid them, & say they produce
an Accumulation or a morbid Detor-
mination ^{of the blood} to some other part. When ²
Hæmorrhage arises from an Occasional
Cause we may use them very safely,
provided we can get access to the part
from whence the blood flows. What
Astringents are to be employed? They
are internal & external. The internal
are of little Efficacy during the time
of Hæmorrhage. The Hælians have

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Hemorrhagia

452

long ago Observed that they have no
Effect in Hemorrhages from the Nose.
- we understand but little of ^{the} Operation
of internal Astringents. They cannot Operate
on the part affected immediately either
to contract the blood vessels or to coa-
gulate the Blood. They Operate on the
Stomach only. But how? either
by induc^{ing} an Atonia or a Constriction
which is propagated to distant parts, or in
both these ways. Astringents must
be very powerful so as to affect the
whole of the whole System. The Preparations
of Lead are the most powerful, but
their use is attended wth Danger.

Alum is Another Astringent much

used in Hemorrhages. it is hard
to tell when it does prove as Hemor-
rhages are so apt to stop of themselves.
I think I have sometimes seen it
do good.

The Chalybeate & vegetable Astringents
do no service in present
Hemorrhages. they act as Tonics
& may thus Obviate the Return of
Hemorrhages.

External Astringents are used only
in the Hemorrhoids & a Bleeding of the
nose. they don't operate by constricting
the vessels as some suppose but by co-
agulating the Blood. Nature we see closes
Hemorrhages in ^{the} same manner by

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on
 I hope you are well and happy
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines
 I hope you will find them interesting
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on
 I hope you are well and happy
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines
 I hope you will find them interesting
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on
 I hope you are well and happy
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines
 I hope you will find them interesting

Hæmorrhagia

454

a Thrombus of coagulable Lymph. all
 medicines will prove astringent w:
 separate the coagulable Lymph from $\frac{2}{3}$
 blood. all extraneous Bodies will have
 this Effect. the Agaric & Sponge both
 operate in this way by ^{letting} coagulable Lymph.
 - a Surgeon informed me lately that
 he had found Oil very powerful
 in stopping them or stoppers. I w^d recom:
 unto your Tryal. it must operate like
 the Agaric & Sponge. they sh^d. all be
 applied in a dry Form, for if they become
 wet wth the Serum of the blood, they no
 longer separate the Lymph.
 A very powerful Checkers of Hæmor:
 Rages is Cold. it operates as a cooler,

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[illegible]

It by diminishing the increased Action
of the vessels. You will easily under-
stand the rest of its Operation from w:
we said of the Treatment of $\frac{1}{2}$ Small-pox.

- It should be employed internally &
externally. I know of no Astringent
equal to it. One thing I must Observe
here ^{is} w: seems a little subtle. cold
water when thrown upon $\frac{1}{2}$ horse
while bleeding, if it dont stop it at Once
then increases it by increasing $\frac{1}{2}$ Action
of the bleeding vessels by its stimulus. in this
case the Cold must be applied to such
parts of the Body as have most sensibi-
lity such as $\frac{1}{2}$ Arm. piths. Neck - Groin
& the like.

The business of the day
has been to settle the
accounts of the
company for the
year 1880. The
result is that the
company has made
a profit of \$10,000.
This profit is to be
divided among the
shareholders in
proportion to their
shares. The
dividend is \$100
per share. The
company has also
paid \$5,000 for
the purchase of
new machinery.
The balance of the
profit is to be
carried over to the
next year.

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The mind sh^d. be diverted as much as possible. I have stopped a Hemor. in Children entirely by exciting some emotion in their minds. all y^e famous Sympathetic & Symp^tic Medicines can Operate only in this way. Horror is excited by a dried Foad, & thus often does service. this is much used in Guinea. This finishes my general Acc^t of Remedies used in Hemorrhages. I shall next proceed to give some general Observations upon particular Hemorrhages.

Hæmorrhage from $\frac{e}{y}$:nose 457

This is of no consequence but as it produces a Plethora or a Habit ⁱⁿ w: returns periodically. it is seldom fatal. it occurs mostly about Puberty. When it happens at the time it is attended th w: bad consequences. it should never be neglected, for if $\frac{e}{y}$: Habit induced should be checked by age or accident, the Plethora is transferred to the Breast. I therefore recommend the moderating & suppressing Hæmorrhages from $\frac{e}{y}$:nose in young People by all $\frac{e}{y}$: medicines we have spoke of before.

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The Stahlian agree that this Hæmorrhage sh^d. not be encouraged. It is not always so dangerous as has been imagined. When it happens from external violence it never proves fatal. Unless it seizes those who were disposed hereditarily to Consumptions. it is a Hæmorrhage from $\frac{1}{2}$ nose in these Cases. ~~But~~ when it happens from a Determination to the Lungs, from a suppression of other evacuations it does no Harm. we often see it woutth any bad Consequences in women whose Menstrues are Obstructed. it is cured as soon as the Menstrues are restored.

But I go further I have often seen
Persons disposed to Consumption from
the Conformation of their Throat, & died
of an Hemoptoe & yet they have recov-
ered without falling into a Phthisis. But
what then makes Hemoptoe Dange-
rous? & How does it produce Phthisis?
The vessels when kept open
don't always terminate in ulcers
of a consumptive nature. Ulcers
heal as well in ^L Lungs as in any
Other part of the body. I have seen
many Instances of it. But don't the
external Air prevent their healing? No
The ulcers are defended from ^{the} Air.

is a lesser Determinⁿ than is suff^{ic} to
induce ~~Tubercle~~ an Hemoptoe will
bring on a Tubercle. This Tubercle
by becoming Acid brings on Hem^{optoe}
-toe. —

The Danger then attending Hemoptoe must depend upon some other Cause not yet explained. —

The Detonations to the Lungs are not always strong eno to break and luterly. Hemoptoe often arises from Effusions into the Parenchymatous Substance of the Lungs or into that cellular Texture ^{wh} is distinct from the Bronchie. This Effusion is made into a part where there are no Lymphatics, or ^{it} may be of a matter that is unfit to be absorbed. This Effusion forms ^{as} is called a Tubercle of the Lungs but Tubercles may be produced from another Cause. Scrophulous Patients are very

subject to them. the Serophuladises
conglobate Glands. These conglobate
Glands are found along the Trachea
Altho' they are not seen in the Lungs.
- The Serophulous Matter however is ~~not~~
confined to conglobate Glands it is effused
in various parts of the System especially
in the cellular part of the Lungs.
- Thus then $\frac{2}{3}$ serophul: Humor may
be one Foundation of Tubercles.
- There may independant of all this be
ertain Effusions of a particular kind of
Matter in to the Lungs w^{ch} produces
ulcers w^{ch} are incurable. From all
this we may understand when the

Hemoptoe terminates in a Phthisis
viz: when it ~~and~~ forms Tubercles
in the Lungs. How are Tubercles
to be resolved or coethic blers
produced by them to be healed? I know
of no Remedy for them but cannot
help thinking nature has some
Cure in store for them.

Method of Cure.

Hemoptoe is to be Cured by 7 Remedies
we before spoke off, more especially by
inducing a Deterrmination from 7 lungs.
This is done chiefly by avoiding Cold-humors
the Reason why we send our Patients

from this Country to warm Climates
in the winter Season. But we sh^d.
be cautious of sending them to too warm
Climates. Consumptions prove ^{much sooner} fatal
in warm than in cold Climates. we
^{therefore} must strictly forbid their spending
the Summer in the warm Climates.

Vomits. Bleeding & Issues should
be used occasionally even in Cases
of Tubercles. These Tubercles are
often eroded & are thrown off in
vomiting especially after a previous
Inflammation & suppuration has
been excited around them.

The general Doctrine of Hemorrhage explains the nature of $\frac{e}{y}$ Menstrual Flux. The vessels of $\frac{e}{y}$ uterus are walled at a certain age, & from the pulsation of the System being thrown upon them they pour forth Blood periodically.

I shall \dot{v} observe here \dot{y} : the Menstrual Flux overthrows the Italian Doctrine for Altho' it is necessary to $\frac{e}{y}$ Health of the System we find it subject to great variations.

I shall now consider $\frac{e}{y}$ immediate Flux of Blood from them. I shall

The first of these is the
 fact that the state of the
 economy is not as good as
 it was some years ago. The
 second is the fact that the
 government is not doing
 enough to improve the
 situation.

The third is the fact that
 the people are not as
 satisfied as they were
 some years ago. The
 fourth is the fact that
 the government is not
 doing enough to improve
 the situation.

I speak of ~~the~~ ^{its} coming on at improper times &

II its being in too large Quantities at ^e regular periods.

The 1st happens during the time of Pregnancy. at this Period ^e ~~if~~ ^{the} menses ~~th~~ always be suppressed. when they recur they threaten Abortion. if they ~~can~~ do flow during Pregnancy ~~they~~ ^{the} wout doing Harm they must come from Other vessels distinct from the ordinary ones w^{ch} pour out ^e the menstrual blood.

Floodings in Pregnancy depend either 1st upon an increased Impetus of the blood, or 2nd upon a protracted

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.

Laxity of the Uterine Vessels. The
Suppression of $\frac{2}{3}$ Menses produces
a plethoric state, & on this $\frac{2}{3}$ tendency
to Hemorrhage in some measure
depends. upon this Art^r Bleeding
has been much used in impending
Abortions, but I have oftentimes
Bleeding do Harm & bring on a
Miscarriage, upon this Art^r I suspect
the last Case viz: a Laxity of the
Vessels as the principal Cause of Abor-
tion. This is the Reason why those
women are most subject to Abor-
tion. Who have $\frac{2}{3}$ Menses in $\frac{2}{3}$ greatest

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.

Quantity. Now bleeding here
carries off entirely y^d degree of
Tension w^{ch} always is counted wth
Conception & Pregnancy necessarily.
we always find the Inflam^y Diathesis
present in Pregnancy. this the Ph^{se}.
of the Blood shows. ~~if~~ if
therefore we remove this necessary
Tension by bleeding we may induce
a Miscarriage. let us therefore
learn to moderate the use of y^d Lan
in pregnant women except we see
the face flushed - or many other
marks of too high Tension or Inflam^y

Diathesis. These Cases of Laxity require
the greatest Care such as little Motion
they are Die - rest in a horizontal
Posture - & in a word every part of $\frac{2}{3}$
Antiphlogistic Regimen except Blood-
letting.

The use of Cold is of great use in
the time of Pregnancy. Heat always
increases their Complaints. ~~They~~
pregnant women sh^d. lie wth light
bed Cloaths - sh^d. have no Fire in their
Chamber but on $\frac{2}{3}$ contrary have
their windows often open. But further
I have seen Cold Water applied to

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[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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the small of the Back ^{is} Advantage.
 in some Cases I have ordered the
 Water to be impregnated w: Sa-
 charum Saturnis.

II we come now to $\frac{2}{y}$ Case Where
 they flow at regular Periods but in
 in an excessive Quantity $\frac{2}{y}$
 Causes of this are 3.

ist the Plethoric State from an idle
 Life & a full animal Diet. all
 women who are fond of spirituous
 liquors have $\frac{2}{y}$ menses in too great
 Quantities or Labour under some Dis-
 ease of the Uterus. they likewise have
 $\frac{2}{y}$ menses much later in Life $\frac{2}{y}$ is usual.
 I have seen $\frac{2}{y}$ at $\frac{2}{y}$ 60th Year in such women.

14

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

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2.nd such things as determine too
much to the uterus, more especially
if cap in uterus before the time
of menstruation comes on. If cap
of menstruation & a Libidino: Dispo-
sition are always always united.

3.rd a preternatur^e laxity of vessels
of the uterus depending upon
original Conformation. I have seen
women in this Country menstruate
at 8 Years of Age. all women who
have the menses early have them
in too great Quantities even afterwards
or 2.nd upon frequent Abortions or frequent

10

2. 2. 1907

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

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 L.

Deliveries. [&] Frequency of Hemor.
perhaps overshadows the effects &
disposes them to return again.

Women are seldom aware of [&] Con-
sequences of profuse uterine Hemor.

ages & this makes them so difficult
to cure. the Reason of it is because

we cannot persuade them to use
moderate Exercise at [&] Intervals

to procure a Determination from

[&] uterine nor will they lie on a

horizontal posture during their

menstruation nor yet use the Spare

Diet, or avoid being. When we

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th-century manuscript. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a letter or a formal document. The ink is dark, and the paper is aged and slightly discolored. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the period.

Handwritten text visible on the adjacent page (right), continuing the narrative or document from the left page. The text is also in a cursive script and is partially obscured by the binding of the book.

are sure that if Hemorrhage
arises from Plethora there Bloodletting
may be used, or if we are sure it
comes on from increased Impetus.

here tonic medicines do harm.

But this is seldom the case than
imagined. When it arises

from laxity Bark Chalybeates

or cold Bath should be used. But

both cases are sometimes combined;

here all the tonic medicines may

be used after moderate B.L. has been

ordered.

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

We exclude all Hemorrhages from this
 order w: are without th Fever. they are
 all connected th in their Causes
 & Nature w: the Phlegmasia.

Pathologists have divided Hemorrhages
 into Active & Passive. we shall
 only speak of the 1st. the second are
 Organic Diseases & depend upon
 wounds &c. those of them w: depend
 on Laxity are always connected w:
 the Active. —

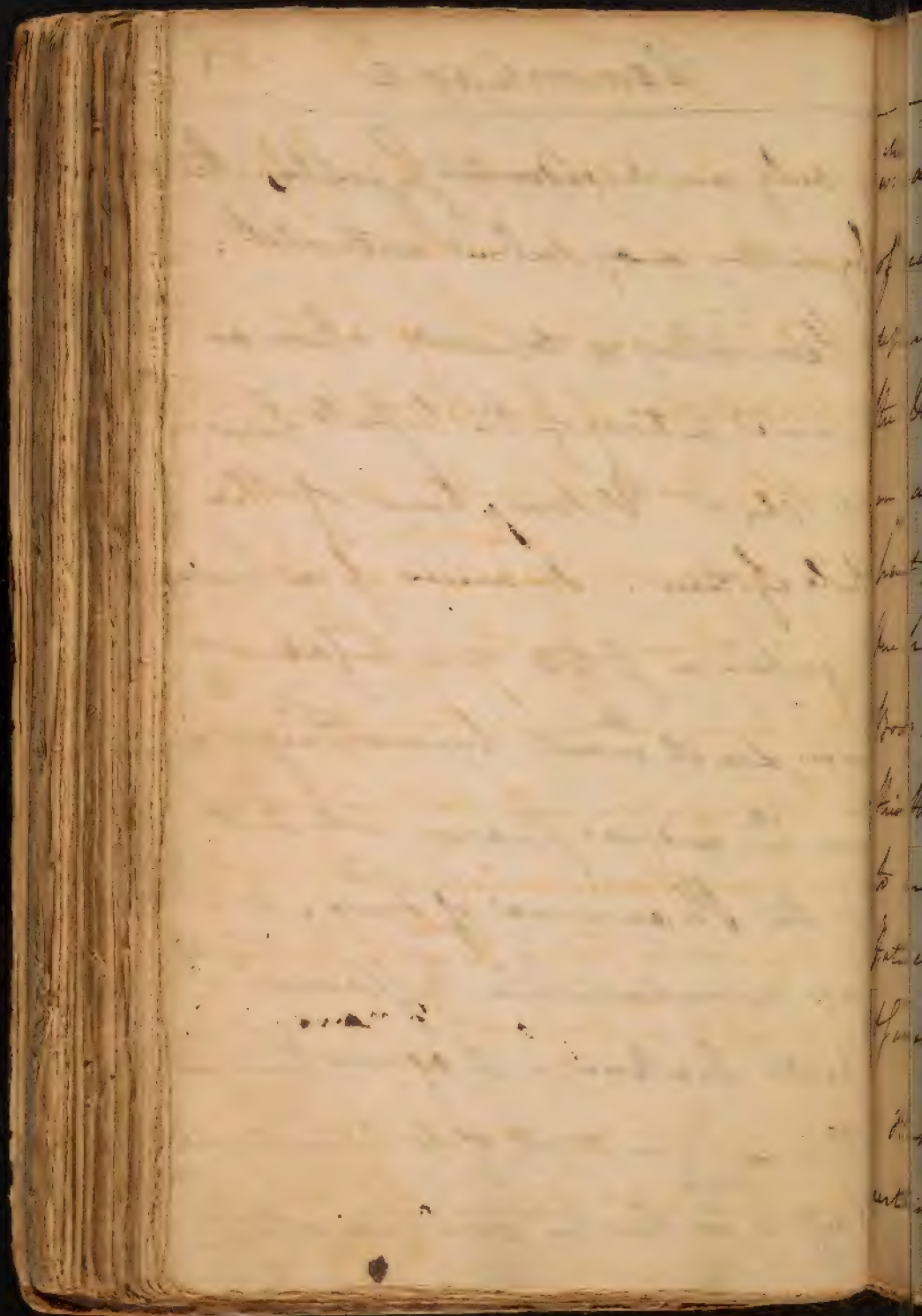
But ^{what} shall we say to [&] Dysentery?
 here a Hemorrhage & Profluvium are
 connected. but the Hemorrhage

Hæmorrhagia

428

is only an accidental Symptom. the
Dysentery may subsist without it.

Hæmorrhages depend upon an
increased action of the vessels pouring
out Blood & sometimes of the
whole System. it arises from previous
Congestion as I told you before. we
never see it wth out previous Fevers:
some wth induces Spasmodic colic & all
the Phenomena of Fever. it is
always accompanied by Inflammⁿ wth
Sphlogistic Diathesis. it agrees then ⁱⁿ
Inflammⁿ. in most of its Circumstances.
it differs ^{only} in this by occurring in vessels



we easily admit of Rupture & an Effusion
 of red blood. we do Congestions
 depend? ^{1st} upon an Inequality in
 the Distribution of the blood depending
 on a premature ^{Resistance} Laxity in some
 part, or a greater ~~force~~ of ~~the~~ in
 one part than another. 2nd upon ^{the} ~~the~~
 body's being in a plethoric state. wth
 this the Congestion will not be disposed
 to end in Hæmorrhages. This plethoric
 state increases ^{the} Tension & wth it Irritability
 & sensibility wth disposes to Hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhages are connected ^{the} wth
 certain periods of human life. hence

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Room for an ample Discussion
upon the Equilibrium of the System
but I must refer you to my Physiolo-
gical Lectures for it. I shall only
deliver a few general propositions
upon it. —

a proper Degree of Tension or plethoric
State is necessary to the Growth of the Body.
as the Body increases the solids resist
more, & hence the Plethora increases ^{the}
them so much as to dispose to Hemor-
rhages hence we see Hemorrhages from
the nose occur about Puberty. This depends
upon a greater Determination of Blood
to the Head & a particular Conformation
of the vessels of $\frac{c}{y}$ nose, after Puberty

1721

1721

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Hæmorrhagic

431

The Determination of the Blood is changed especially in Females in whom the Blood is accumulated in the Uterus in such a manner as to become spontaneous Hemorrhage & is therefore often to be considered as morbid. When $\frac{e}{y}$ Body arrives at its Army $\frac{e}{y}$ Resistance of $\frac{e}{y}$ Arteries becomes in a Ballance wth $\frac{e}{y}$ Force of the Heart. There is likewise a Ballance between $\frac{e}{y}$ Arterial & Venous System but ^{it} is so formed as that any Deviation from $\frac{e}{y}$ Ballance is thrown upon $\frac{e}{y}$ Arteries. This state continues from 15 or 16 to 35, & this is the period in w^{ch} Hemorrhages

(2) The Smaller the Lungs the
more disposed they are to pour out
the Blood. hence People with small
Chests are most disposed to Consumption

most generally occur, & ^{it} is now that
all ^e occasional causes of ~~the~~ ^{Hæmorrhage}
spoke off when they happen seldom
fail of bringing on Hæmorrhages.

the Lungs are ^e most common
Butler for the Blood from ^e texture
fine. ^{as} beyond 36 no Arterial
Congestion happens. all Plethora is
now thrown upon the veins. This
will often obstruct the Entrance of ^e
Blood from ^e Arteries to ^e veins.
This will often occur to such a degree
as to cause Blood to regurgitate thro
the ~~very~~ extreme Arteries & thus
occasion a venous Hæmorrhage

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These kind of Hæmorrhages are not
always attended w: an increased
Action of the Heart & Arteries as
the ordinary Phenomena of
Hæmorrhage unless the Congestion
becomes so great as to induce them.
Then it becomes an Arterial Hæmo-
rrage. These venous Hæmorrhages

occur most where the Blood is most
liable to stagnate viz in the Venæ
Portarum. This Blood when it stagnates
regurgitates into the most pendulous
Parts especially if they are
subject to Pressure such as the Hæmo-
rrhoidal Veins w: we know are destitute

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Hemorrhagic

434

of valves - are seated in a lax part
of an ^{ordinarily} ~~small~~ compressed by y^e Rectum
filled wth feces. This explains the
Reason why the Hemorrhoids occur
mostly in the Decline of Life. This
Blood is sometimes emptied into
the Bowels & then it constitutes
the morbis niger or melena of
Lavage.

But venous Hemorrhages may
occur elsewhere. The Blood is
returned very slowly from y^e Head.
hence a plethora occurs in y^e veins
there in old Age when y^e Action of
the Arteries is diminished. This ex-
plains

11. *Handwritten title or header*

Handwritten text block 1
The first part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner. The
first part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner.

Handwritten text block 2
The second part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner. The
second part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner.

Handwritten text on the right margin
The third part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner. The
third part of the paper is
the most important part of the
document. It contains the
main body of the text. The
writing is in a cursive hand
and is very legible. The
text is written in a clear
and concise manner.

The Reason why old as well as young
men are subject to Hæmorrhages
from $\frac{e}{y}$ nose altho' they depend on
different Causes. Sometimes serum
only is effused, into $\frac{e}{y}$ Cavity of the
Brain where it induces Coma - Apo-
plexy & Palsy.. Sometimes red blood
is effused. This brings on Apoplexy &
sudden Death. These are $\frac{e}{y}$ principal
Genera of Hæmorrhages. I exclude
the vomiting of blood & $\frac{e}{y}$ Discharge
of blood by urine from $\frac{e}{y}$ Genera
of Hæmorrhages as they are always
vicarious or depend on lesions. The
Dysentery I have rejected. I shall include

Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring. The page is numbered 10 in the top left corner.

Handwritten text on the right edge of the page, partially visible. The text is written in cursive script and appears to be a list or index of names or places. Legible fragments include: "all", "K", "Cum", "L", "Sal", "tal", "Bo", "Bury", "mal", "the", "im", "2", "Leas", "le", "mo", "A", "Ant", "huane".

all the other Genera of Sauvage.

Hæmorrhages from an internal Cause may sometimes be critical & salutary ~~when~~ by restoring the Balance of the System. This is ^{the} Capital Doctrine of the Stahlian System.

But they have pushed it too far. The Frequency of Hæmorrhages is often Occasional & does not subsist beyond the Occasion.

^{they are} ~~This~~ is not absolutely necessary to ^{escape} ~~the~~ Death of the System. many Persons ~~escape~~ ^{escape} this Life without being seized wth them.

They are often the Consequence of violent Exercise - Passions of ^{the} Mind - Intemperance & the like. But these Causes don't

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper and is mostly illegible due to fading and the angle of the page. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

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the

always Operate. we cannot therefore admit the necessity of Hæmorrhages in all Cases as necessary to Health.

They may be Obviated before they ^{do} incur ^{the} any Disadvantages.

If ever they are necessary it is the consequence of Disease & not of $\frac{2}{3}$ Original Weakness of the Constitution. Blood:

Letting we know becomes necessary by Repetition. This depends upon $\frac{2}{3}$ Arteries

not accommodating themselves immediately to $\frac{2}{3}$ Quantity of Blood remaining after Venesection. Secretions are thereby diminished & all additional

1. The first of these is the
 2. second of these is the
 3. third of these is the

Yours very truly
J. M. Smith

1. The first part of the book is a history of the
 2. of the country from the first settlement to the
 3. of the country from the first settlement to the
 4. of the country from the first settlement to the
 5. of the country from the first settlement to the

1. The first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

Humour is accumulated in the
Arteries so as to bring on Plethora.

- Thus Spontaneous Hemorrhages
then always bring back the Cause of
them again. upon this Cure: they
should not be encouraged as they
will increase themselves. I would
therefore contrary to Galienians
moderate all Hemorrhages & endeavour
to divert them another way.

The plethoric state or Overstretching
of the vessels takes place more especially
in those places from whence the Hemorrhages
break out. to Obviate this Excess

of the vessels Electricity has been found to do great service. the Rev. & worthy Mr. Lowmshend ~~info~~ has lately informed me that he has cured many Ophthalmias by drawing sparks of Electrical Fire from ^{the} eye. all ^{the} Rheum disappears at once, & if Astringents are immediately used it never returns again.

But further the vessels by being over-stretched by Congestion acquire a greater Irritability ^{the} w: disposes to Inflammation & all this should lead us to attempt the Cure of Hemorrhages.

But in Favour of them I would shew that they Obviate the Plethora

remove $\frac{c}{y}$ Inflam^y Diathesis of the
System, & thus ^{stop &} cure themselves.

- But still an Excess may happen
in Hemorrhages & this Excess seldom
fails to weaken the System in such
a manner as to bring on Hydropic
affections &c

Method of Cure

I shall begin by treating
1^o on the manner of preventing
their Return. -

2nd on $\frac{c}{y}$ means of moderating & sup-
pressing them.

1^o to prevent their Return we must

1^o abate a Plethora 1st by a low Diet

My dear mother
I have just received your letter
and was very glad to hear from you
and to hear that you are well
and happy. I am well and happy
and hope you are the same.
I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.

Yours affectionately
John

I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.
I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.
I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.
I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.
I am very much interested in
the progress of the school.

Hæmorrhages

441

both in Quality & Quantity. Some
suppose Hæmorrhages are not founded
on a general Plethora & that therefore
a low Diet is left necessary, but we
have said Hæmorrhages ^{are} founded
on the Diathesis Phlogistica & therefore
a spare Diet becomes necessary to
Alviate this, as in all Cases of topical
Inflammation. But further a Plethora
may be occasioned by a want of Exercise
w: throws y^e Ballance upon the Arteries,
we must therefore 2nd promote the
Excretions by i Exercise w: opens the
necrotic vessels. our chief Dependence must
be placed upon this. It must be constant

2

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the world is increasing
 at a rapid rate. This is
 due to a number of factors,
 including improved medical
 care, increased food supply,
 and a general increase in
 living standards. The result
 is that the world is becoming
 more crowded, and this has
 led to a number of problems,
 including pollution, over-
 crowding, and a shortage
 of natural resources. These
 problems are all interconnected,
 and they all have the potential
 to cause serious damage to
 the environment and to
 the health of the human
 race. It is therefore essential
 that we take action to
 address these problems as
 soon as possible.

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& uniform & ^{not} used by Litts & Leake.
- Bodily Exercise is preferable to Gestation
except in the Hemorrhagic State
of the Lungs. here it determines the
Blood too copiously before the Lesions
can be opened. in Cases of Hemorrhage
then Gestation must be used.

- In Cases of particular Determinations
of Blood to a particular part dis-
posing to Hemorrhage, Exercise is
the only Cure. it determines powerfully
to the Skin & thus takes of internal
Determination. Riding & sailing in
the Hemorrhagic act in this way. no wonder

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Hæmorrhages

443

Dr. Sydenham commends them so highly.
unless however they are ordered early
in the Disease they often do Harm.
Sailing is the best in the advanced
State of Hæmorrhages.

a 3.^d Mean of Obviating Hæmorrhages
has been proposed viz: stated vacua-
tions particularly of Blood Once or
twice a Year. this is much practised
in Germany. the Repletion of it brings
a general Plethora ⁱⁿ which when removed
obviates likewise particular Deturmi-
nations. Scarifying has likewise been
found Useful. it acts by withdrawing
a Deturmination from One part to Another.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from an 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, continuing from the adjacent page.]

But I do not abhorne of these Remedies.
the Bleeding produces a plethoric
state w: is not always periodical.
it sometimes produces it sooner y:
the stated period, & when this is y: case
if there sh: be a Determination to
the Lungs or any other part of Plethora
would soon bring on a hæmoptoe
from them before we were aware of it
or before we tho't it time to Abate
the predisposing cause to it. When a
Plethora has actually taken place then
Blood Letting may be used w: advantage.
if we have been in a Habit of Blood
letting we must endeavour to remove y:

24/10/1952

II.
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necessity of it by bleeding at shorter
Intervals & in lesser Quantities.

II. Hemorrhages are to be moderated
& suppressed.

i by taking off the Inflamⁿ? Diathesis
or increased action of the vessels in the
whole System, but especially in the parts
from whence^e blood flows. This must
be done i^o by Blood-Letting. This must
^{used} chiefly in Cases of Inflamⁿ? Diathesis. it alters
the Determinatⁿ of the blood. What Quantity
must be taken away? The Germans
seldom draw more than 3viij. The French
take much greater Quantities but they
both run into Extremes. I believe we

18

have hit the proper Medium in England.

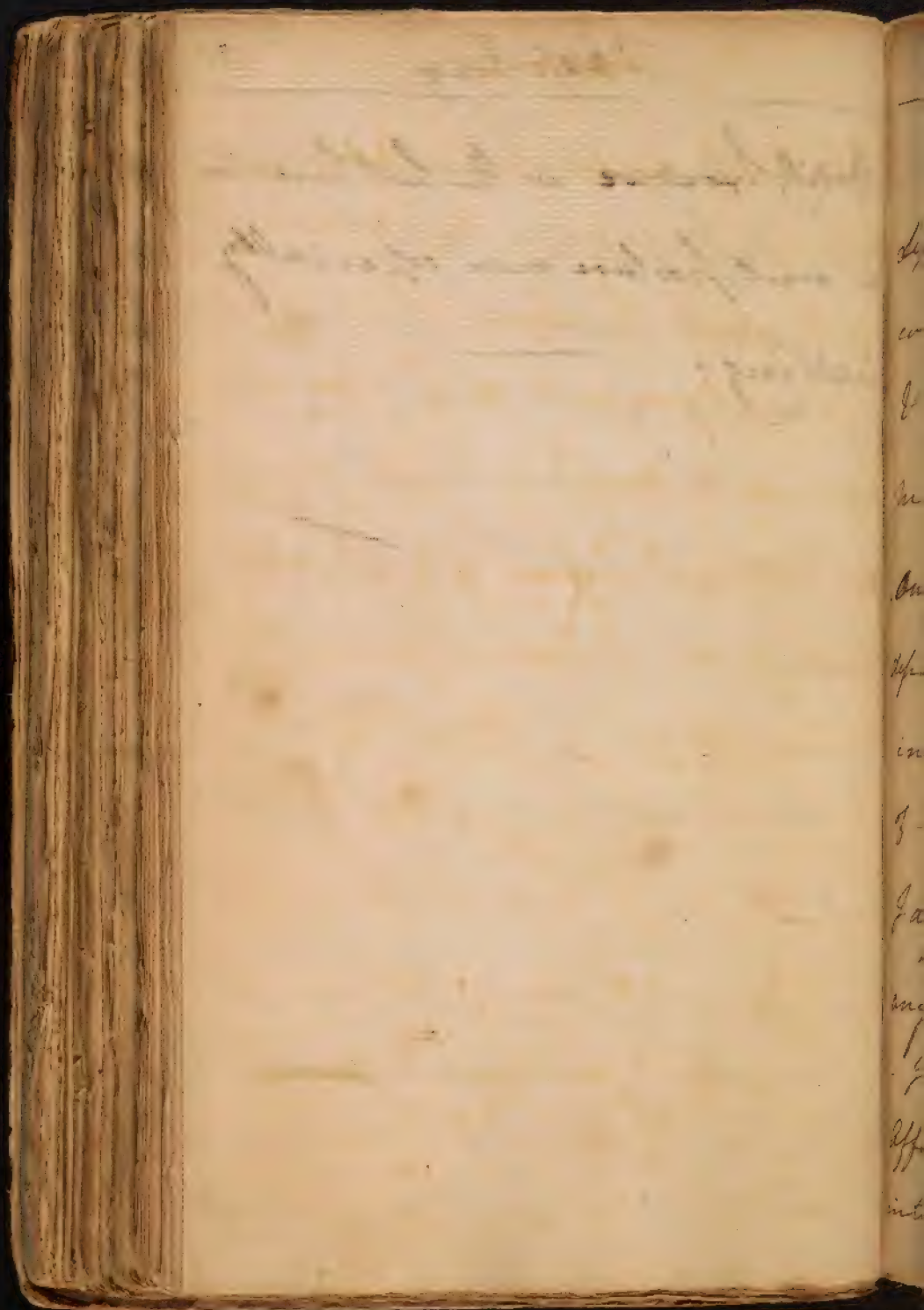
2nd by Refrigerants - Nitre has been much commended for this purpose. But it proves Refrigerant Only when first received into the stomach. The Acids are more powerful Refrigerants especially the vegetable & bitric & Citric & Muratic are too heating.

3rd by avoiding Irritation from all Causes.

4th by lessening the weight of the Blood. This is of great Importance. Those women who are just to detain Hæmorrhages should always lie on their backs.

5th by avoiding the Irritation of Heat

Bodily Exercise is the best here in
an erect posture more especially
walking.



See the Character of this Order in the
 Synopsis we gave in the 1st Volume. it
 comprehends Paralysis Hemiplegia
 & Paraplegia each of w^{ch} Languages
 makes a distinct Genus, but they are
 only different Degrees of a Disease
 depending on the same Cause. I shall
 include them all under the name
 of — Paralysis.

I define it a Loss of Motion wthout
 any Organic Affections of the Muscles.

I mean by Organic Affections ~~the~~ the
 Affections of the sanguif: system entering
 into muscles. we separate all those

2-266

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

1. The first of these is the
 2. second of the same name
 3. the third of the same name
 4. the fourth of the same name
 5. the fifth of the same name
 6. the sixth of the same name
 7. the seventh of the same name
 8. the eighth of the same name
 9. the ninth of the same name
 10. the tenth of the same name
 11. the eleventh of the same name
 12. the twelfth of the same name
 13. the thirteenth of the same name
 14. the fourteenth of the same name
 15. the fifteenth of the same name
 16. the sixteenth of the same name
 17. the seventeenth of the same name
 18. the eighteenth of the same name
 19. the nineteenth of the same name
 20. the twentieth of the same name
 21. the twenty-first of the same name
 22. the twenty-second of the same name
 23. the twenty-third of the same name
 24. the twenty-fourth of the same name
 25. the twenty-fifth of the same name
 26. the twenty-sixth of the same name
 27. the twenty-seventh of the same name
 28. the twenty-eighth of the same name
 29. the twenty-ninth of the same name
 30. the thirtieth of the same name
 31. the thirty-first of the same name
 32. the thirty-second of the same name
 33. the thirty-third of the same name
 34. the thirty-fourth of the same name
 35. the thirty-fifth of the same name
 36. the thirty-sixth of the same name
 37. the thirty-seventh of the same name
 38. the thirty-eighth of the same name
 39. the thirty-ninth of the same name
 40. the fortieth of the same name
 41. the forty-first of the same name
 42. the forty-second of the same name
 43. the forty-third of the same name
 44. the forty-fourth of the same name
 45. the forty-fifth of the same name
 46. the forty-sixth of the same name
 47. the forty-seventh of the same name
 48. the forty-eighth of the same name
 49. the forty-ninth of the same name
 50. the fiftieth of the same name
 51. the fifty-first of the same name
 52. the fifty-second of the same name
 53. the fifty-third of the same name
 54. the fifty-fourth of the same name
 55. the fifty-fifth of the same name
 56. the fifty-sixth of the same name
 57. the fifty-seventh of the same name
 58. the fifty-eighth of the same name
 59. the fifty-ninth of the same name
 60. the sixtieth of the same name
 61. the sixty-first of the same name
 62. the sixty-second of the same name
 63. the sixty-third of the same name
 64. the sixty-fourth of the same name
 65. the sixty-fifth of the same name
 66. the sixty-sixth of the same name
 67. the sixty-seventh of the same name
 68. the sixty-eighth of the same name
 69. the sixty-ninth of the same name
 70. the seventieth of the same name
 71. the seventy-first of the same name
 72. the seventy-second of the same name
 73. the seventy-third of the same name
 74. the seventy-fourth of the same name
 75. the seventy-fifth of the same name
 76. the seventy-sixth of the same name
 77. the seventy-seventh of the same name
 78. the seventy-eighth of the same name
 79. the seventy-ninth of the same name
 80. the eightieth of the same name
 81. the eighty-first of the same name
 82. the eighty-second of the same name
 83. the eighty-third of the same name
 84. the eighty-fourth of the same name
 85. the eighty-fifth of the same name
 86. the eighty-sixth of the same name
 87. the eighty-seventh of the same name
 88. the eighty-eighth of the same name
 89. the eighty-ninth of the same name
 90. the ninetieth of the same name
 91. the ninety-first of the same name
 92. the ninety-second of the same name
 93. the ninety-third of the same name
 94. the ninety-fourth of the same name
 95. the ninety-fifth of the same name
 96. the ninety-sixth of the same name
 97. the ninety-seventh of the same name
 98. the ninety-eighth of the same name
 99. the ninety-ninth of the same name
 100. the hundredth of the same name

Paralytic Affections from these ^{ca} occur
in the Natural or vital Functions
- I confine it only to a Loss of Motion
in the voluntary Functions. a Loss
of Sense is not essential to this
Disease, & therefore sh^d not constitute
a generic Term. by Loss of Motion
I mean only 1st Degree of it ^{ca} consists in
a Loss of volitional motion. inferior
Degrees of Loss of Motion I call sym-
ptoms.

The Causes of Paralysis may
be referred either 1st to Compression
2nd to diminished Excitement by

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^{the} I understand Causes ^{to} act directly upon
 the Nervous power. Apoplexy & Palsy
 are the same States of the System only
 in a different Degree. we distinguish them
 from each Other by One being "cur'd"
 & the Other "incur'd" Lophore. in the One
 the Senses are abolished in the Other ^{the}
 Senses remain. Palsy then depends
 upon a partial Compression & a partial
 diminished Excitement. How shall
 we cure ^{the} for Sense remaining after Motion
 is destroyed? the causes of Sense & Motion
 differ only in their ⁱⁿ transmission & not their
 Origin. they are united by transmission ^{the}

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the country is rapidly
 increasing. This is due
 to a number of causes,
 the most important of
 which are the following:
 1. The increase in the
 birth rate. 2. The
 decrease in the death
 rate. 3. The immigration
 of foreign population.
 The second of these is
 the fact that the country
 is becoming more and
 more industrialized. This
 is due to the fact that
 the country is becoming
 more and more dependent
 upon its own resources
 for its needs. This is
 due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more
 and more self-sufficient.
 The third of these is the
 fact that the country is
 becoming more and more
 urbanized. This is due
 to the fact that the
 country is becoming more
 and more dependent upon
 its own resources for its
 needs. This is due to the
 fact that the country is
 becoming more and more
 self-sufficient.

One another. why then' don't y^e same
Cause destroy them both. DeHaller
explains this by saying that a greater
Force is necessary to destroy Sense than
Motion. This however is merely a hy-
pothesis & could be as easily refuted. I
would offer another Explanation.
in Sense the Sensorium is passive.
in Motion it is active. direct
sensations produce the first, therefore
sensations produce the second. There
is a peculiar Mechanism in y^e Brain
on w^{ch} Reaction or y^e Efforts of will
depend. This Mechanism may be destroyed

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Main body of handwritten text, consisting of approximately 12 lines of cursive script.

Partial view of handwritten text from the adjacent page on the right.

while every part of the brain on which
Sense depends remains entire.

Further, Sensibility & Irritability
altho' so often connected, are
sometimes widely distinct from each
Other. Irritability may sometimes
then be destroyed while Sensibility
may remain the same. you may
receive any of these Hypotheses you
please.

Compression & diminution? & it must
give very different & opposite Indications
& Cure. Palsy depending on Hemor-
rhagic or Hydroptic Apoplexy require very

Paralysis

541

different methods of cure. Palsy arising
depending on diminished Excitement
requires a different Treatment from them
both. The Practice in the Palsy among
practical writers & Physicians has been very
much at random. The most of them
had Compression only in view. I
will therefore give some proofs of dimi-
nished Excitement producing Palsy. There
are 1st the Causes of Palsy & 2nd the dura-
tion & 3rd the cure of Palsy all prove
that another Cause besides Compressi-
on may produce Palsy. for we see
Prisons ⁱⁿ cannot act by Compression

1000
The first of the year
was a very cold one
and the weather was
very disagreeable
The second of the year
was a very warm one
and the weather was
very pleasant
The third of the year
was a very cold one
and the weather was
very disagreeable
The fourth of the year
was a very warm one
and the weather was
very pleasant
The fifth of the year
was a very cold one
and the weather was
very disagreeable
The sixth of the year
was a very warm one
and the weather was
very pleasant
The seventh of the year
was a very cold one
and the weather was
very disagreeable
The eighth of the year
was a very warm one
and the weather was
very pleasant
The ninth of the year
was a very cold one
and the weather was
very disagreeable
The tenth of the year
was a very warm one
and the weather was
very pleasant

induce Palsy, & 2nd the Duration proves
 it, for if it depended on Compression
 it would soon end in the Loss of Sense
 in Atrophy & Death. if the Palsy arose
 from Effusion the effused Matter would
 soon be converted into Pus & thus
 produce worse Consequences, nor can
 we suppose any thing like an exact
 balance going on between Effusion &
 Absorption for any considerable time
 especially when we see no Alteration
 happen in the Symptoms or Degree of
 Palsy. but 3rd we see Palsy cured by
 Stimuli. these surely would rather
 increase

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a continuation of the handwritten notes from the previous page.]

Paralysis

543

Effusions than cure Palsy depending
upon them, especially a Stimulus so
violent as Electricity ^{is} operates
directly upon the Nervous power
in resuscitating ~~the~~ it. it acts
on the Arterial System in a seconda-
ry manner. whenever therefore
Electricity - Fear - or other Passions
cure Palsy I always conclude it
depends upon diminished Spirits.
Diembroock relates a remar-
table Case of a woman who had been seized
with a Palsy from Fear ^{is} continued 30
Years & was at last cured by ^{her} being
exposed to a Thunder Storm. here the

17
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who
were present at the meeting
of the Board of Directors
of the Company, held on
the 1st day of January, 1850.
The names are as follows:
Messrs. J. B. Smith, J. C.
Brown, J. D. Green, J. E.
Hill, J. F. Jones, J. G.
Kimball, J. H. Lee, J. I.
Mann, J. N. Parker, J. O.
Quinn, J. R. Reed, J. S.
Tucker, J. V. White, J. W.
Young, J. Z. Adams, J. A.
Baker, J. C. Clark, J. D.
Evans, J. F. Fisher, J. G.
Hall, J. H. Hunt, J. I.
Kimball, J. L. Martin, J. M.
Nelson, J. O. Phillips, J. P.
Rice, J. S. Rogers, J. T.
Stewart, J. U. Taylor, J. V.
Walker, J. W. Wilson, J. X.
Yates, J. Z. Young, J. A.
Baker, J. C. Clark, J. D.
Evans, J. F. Fisher, J. G.
Hall, J. H. Hunt, J. I.
Kimball, J. L. Martin, J. M.
Nelson, J. O. Phillips, J. P.
Rice, J. S. Rogers, J. T.
Stewart, J. U. Taylor, J. V.
Walker, J. W. Wilson, J. X.
Yates, J. Z. Young, J. A.

Case - Duration & Cure of $\frac{1}{2}$ Disease
all show the Disease to have arose
from diminished Excitement. I
knew a Gentleman in Glasgow who
was relieved for some minutes
from an Anarosis by a Flash
of Lightning striking his Eyes as he
was walking the Streets.

How shall we distinguish these
two Species of Palsy? Palsy arising
from Apoplexy generally depends on
Compression. But the Compression in
this Case is often removed & leaves a de-
minished Excitement behind it. When

Paraly continues for some time invari-
ably the same, & the Patient has the
use of his Intellectual Faculties, we may
safely presume it depends upon dimi-
nished Excitement rather than con-
tinued Compression. 2^d if a Hemorrhagic
State inducing the Apoplexy at first
continues, we may presume Paraly depend
upon Compression 3^d Paraly arising
from Apoplexy ⁱⁿ arises from
Dropsey are generally from Compres-
sion. 4th Paraly arises from Compression
in proportion as the intellectual Facul-
ties are impaired. This applies to both

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page.]

Cases of Hydrophobia & Hemorrhagic Aphrodisias. The Faculties being impaired show a very general Affection of the Sensorium, for we often see $\frac{1}{2}$ sense continue entire when a great part of the Brain is destroyed. 5. A local Affection is an Argument in Favour of diminished Excitement & often arises from same Cause within the Cerebrum

6. Palsies continuing for a long time ^{the} little Alteration depend upon diminished Excitement. The Alterations I refer to are in the intellectual Faculties. if they vary much ^{impaired} we may pronounce safely

10

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the period, with some words appearing to be "I have", "the", "of", "and", "which", "that", "it", "he", "she", "they", "we", "you", "his", "her", "their", "our", "your", "his", "her", "their", "our", "your".

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the period, with some words appearing to be "I have", "the", "of", "and", "which", "that", "it", "he", "she", "they", "we", "you", "his", "her", "their", "our", "your", "his", "her", "their", "our", "your".

that it depends upon Compression

But why are not Causes of diminished
Excitement subject to variety? They
are subject to variety but it arises
only from those causes ^{the} increase or
diminish the Excitement of the
Sensorium. Such as the Stimulat. &
Sedative passions. There are however
Causes of diminish ^{the} Excitement w: are
connected w: convulsed & Hysteric Disor-
ders ^{the} are subject to greater Alterations
than those depending on Compression.
- we cannot here suppose the compression
shifts suddenly from one part of the

Sensorium to the Other. bth the Cases of
Diminished Excitement are further
distinguished from the Causes producing
it. Cold & Poisons both operate
by taking off the Excitement of the
Sensorium. the Passions of y^e Mind
in like manner cannot act by Com-
pression violent Pain likewise acts by
inducing an Atonia & then a Dimi-
nished Excitement. Palsies occurring
in the Alveae of Arterial & Venous
Plexura are generally owing to a
Diminished Excitement of y^e Sensorium.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Method of Cure

Palsy from Hemorrhagic Effusions
are to be cured by Evacuations &c

Palsy from Hydropic Effusions are to
be cured by Medicines w^{ch} produce
Absorption of which we shall speak
hereafter.

Palsy from diminished Excitement
require Stimulants. The most con-

siderable are 1st Warm Climate 2nd Warm
~~Cold~~ Bathing. but before we use these
we should be confident it is a case of de-
creased Excitement, or we shall do great

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deal of mischief, for the warmth here
occasions *Cethora* by rarefying the
Blood. 3.^d Acid Substances have no
^{applied externally}
Effect. I have tried them a 100
times without any Advantage. 4.th
The Electrical Shock is the most pow-
erful Stimulus I know. It is chiefly or
only useful in Cases of diminished
Excitement. It is seldom used long in
a strong ino. all Medicines of any
Effect require a due Quantity of them
to be given, & for a considerable time.
Opium & *Cambhor* have no Virtue
in small Doses. Dr. De Haen tells us 2.

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been
forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

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Paralysis

537

he often used Electricity for 3 months,
he went sleep, but after using it ^{6 months}
it produced its desired effects. Some say
indeed are Proof agst all Stimulants.

- we must allow after all that
some Diseases of the human Body are
incurable. There are Cases w^h are Ambig-
uous between those of diminished Sensi-
tivity & those from Compression.

Great Caution is necessary in using Elec-
tricity in these doubtful Cases. I have
seen Death bro't on by it.

I shall conclude this Lecture wth a
remarkable Case w^h once occurred to me

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

in Practice. a Gentleman was sent
 w: a Hemiplegia. in one Arm he
 had a Loss of Motion in the other an
 entire Loss of Sense together w: a
 Coldness & want of Pulse. on w: did this
 last Phenomenon depend? - was the
 Coldness owing to a defect in $\frac{1}{2}$ Blood's
 Circulation in $\frac{1}{2}$ Arm as $\frac{1}{2}$ Cause or
 vehicle of Anim: Heat? No Sensibili-
 ty as well as ~~anatomy~~ Heat of $\frac{1}{2}$ Body
 depend upon a certain Degree of Tension
 in the Arteries. This we see illustrated
 beautifully in $\frac{1}{2}$ Retina & Schneiderian
 Membrane. The want of $\frac{1}{2}$ usual Tensi-
 on therefore in $\frac{1}{2}$ them Ans: for all the
 Symptoms here spoke off. —

11

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the period. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, with some lines being more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a personal or official letter or a page from a diary or journal.

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Sauvages includes 4 Genera under
 this Order. the 1st ^{Asphyxia} belongs to Atonia
 or imperfect Palsy & ^{is} seated in the
 Animal Functions. the Lypothymia
Lyncope & Asphyxia need not be dis-
 tinguished. the Lypothymia & Lyncope
 are different Degrees of the same Genus,
 depend on the same Cause. the ~~As~~ As-
phyxia includes every Resemblance of
 Death, but may be bro't under ^{all} 4 Genus of
Lyncope, w^{ch} comprehends the Affections of
 the vital Functions Only & not the Ani-
 mal & Natural w^{ch} the Asphyxia does. I shall
 confine myself only to One Genus in this

(a) The Definition of this is such
a weakened Action of the Heart
as ~~leads~~ to cause a Stagnation of the
Blood" - it is known by Paleness
- a sinking of the Pulse, & by thick
intellectual Faculties being ~~impaired~~

Order th I shall call Syncope. ¹²⁷ but
 what are the Causes of Syncope? They
 are 1st such as act directly on the
 Heart & 2nd such as act on the Sensor-
 ium & thus indirectly upon the Heart.
 The 1st arise from Tumor-Inflam.^{ns} -
 wounds or Opifications of the Heart as
 well as 2nd affections of the neighbouring
 parts from Dropsy & other Diseases
 or 3rd from all Impediments of the
 Blood; return into the Heart 4th from
 Polypi - Aneurisms. or Opifications in
 the large Arteries th w: prevent the Hea.

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emptying itself. 5th from a sudden
 Increase of the blood Course to the heart
 or from its being thrown there in too
 large Quantities. all the Causes
 we have mentioned here, don't produce
 Lyncope. all Cases of Obstruction induce
 even
 Palpitations of the Heart, but, they
 may end in Palsy or Spasm. w^{ch} of these
 take place in Lyncope? it is hard to
 tell - the Pulse & the State of y^e Veins
 afford no Diagnosis here. After Death
 the Ventricles are mostly found full especially
 the right ventricle w^{ch} gives us Reason
 rather to suppose Palsy Attends.

The Causes Operating on the Brain are
are sure act by producing Palsy ⁱⁿ w:
induces me to believe that those
Causes ⁱⁿ w: Operate on the Heart direct-
ly operate in the same way.

The Heart is a Muscle & depends
upon an Energy of a vis nervosa
from the Brain. I do not admit a
vis Insita in the Heart. the Phenomena
of Syncope afford the strongest Argum^{ts}
against it. What causes the suspension
the Action of the Brain so as to affect
the Motion of the Heart? 1: the Action
of the Heart is absolutely necessary to the

Action of the Sensorium here I grant is
a Circle. But the Action of y^e Brain
was previous to the Contraction of the
Heart. every thing then y^e diminishes
the Impulse or the Quantity of Blood
propelled to y^e Brain brings on y^e
Syncope such as Hemorrhages & Venese-
ction. the last operates after the Flowing
of the Blood is stop't from the Conspu-
sion being taken off from y^e Arteries
which suffers the Blood to desert
the Brain.

Paracentesis likewise induces Syncope as
well as copious evacuation by Stool. They

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all act by taking off $\frac{2}{3}$ Impulse of
the Blood from $\frac{2}{3}$ Brain. Thus I
presume from Syncope being cured
by a Horizontal Posture

2nd Another Cause acting on $\frac{2}{3}$ Brain
is the suddenly taking off the
Tension from the whole or any part
of the System. the opening an Alescop^{ie}
& the sudden ceasing of any pain^{to}
often brings on Syncope. the Relax^{ion}
from any great Efforts such as ^{day}
child bearing or even a ~~the~~ great evacuation
by Stool. or by Urine have sometimes
induced Syncope merely by suddenly taking

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off the Tension of the System. from this
infer a Fulness of the Arteries of
the Medulla? Substance of y^e Brain
is as necessary to the tension of the
whole System as a Fulness of a partic-
ular artery is to the Tension of a denti-
ent & tremity.

3.rd But there are Causes w^{ch} induce Syncope
w^{ch} act perhaps rather from taking off
Equilibrium than Tension. Such as 1.st
the Affections of the Stomach. Syncope induces
vomiting or a particular state of the
Stomach. may we not convert this
Analogy & say a particular state of

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The Stomach may bring on Syncope.

how do these Affections of $\frac{1}{2}$ Stomach operate? I cannot tell. —

¹² Another Source of Syncope is such
causes as we are sure take off $\frac{1}{2}$ quite:

must. These are $\frac{12}{1}$ violent Emotions
of the Mind $\frac{12}{2}$ by exciting too highly

bring on a collapse of the Brain after-

wards. Joy operates in this way. Juss.

but Electricity & Lightning operate in

the same manner. the Emotions I

refer to, are chiefly of the active kind.

but these ^{are} others $\frac{1}{2}$ don't excite first but
induce Syncope by gradually taking off

1840

My dear friend
I have just received
your letter of the 11th
and am very glad to hear
from you. I am well and
hope this finds you the same.
I have not much news to write
at present. I am still in the
same place and doing the same
work. I have not yet had
time to write you more fully.
I will do so as soon as I can.
I am very truly
your friend
J. H. [Name]

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Exhaustion, such as Fear. Some
we see faint upon seeing or hear-
ing of wounds. Blood &c. This depends
upon suddenly diminishing the Exci-
tation of the Sensorium. Odors

of a particular kind induce Syncope.
How do they operate? not as Sedatives,
or they would be more uniform in
their Operation on different Persons.

Smell to me is an agreeable smell &
excites my Sensorium but to Others
it gives pain & induces Syncope. Bulbous
Odors do act as Sedatives. Some too induce
their Effects on the Sensorium from acting

Exposition

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in the Stomach. there are some
w: induce a general Debility & thus
expose Persons to the Causes of Syn-
cope such as the Causes of Fever.
the Survey in like ~~a~~ manner expo-
ses the Sensorium to be more readily
acted on by the Causes of Syncope.
the Matter of certain Pleurs especially
of Cancers - Gangrenes & ^{is wise} Sphaculi-like-
expose the Body to the Occasional Causes
of Syncope. all these Causes don't
act uniformly. they operate only on $\frac{2}{7}$:
Predisposed. what then is this concurr-
ing Predisposition? this is different

in different Persons. it continues uni-
formly in a certain mobility of the
system. y. is when light Impressions:
cause great Motions or large Oscillations.

- Who possess these Mobile Habits?
Such as Labourers under an Arterial
Plethora are most subject to those
Syncope, ^{ie} depend upon an alteration
of Tension. the Arteries here are fuller
& more strong ^{ie} gives them a more
exquisite Degree of Sensibility, & ~~more~~
greater Oscillations. The Brain suffers
every Change of Tension in the whole
arterial System. Persons who are subject
to faint upon Bleeding, if the Bleeding

Lynce

164

is repeated two or three times never
faint at all th depends upon ^{the} artist's
in the last bleeding accommodat^{ed} ^{themselves} ~~to~~
more readily to the blood. This Pru-
cation is of great use & Application
in Practice, but great Care should be
taken to distinguish between those
Paintings th arise from excess of
Fusion & mere Debility.

Art 2nd the Predisposition to Lymph will
depend upon a certain Degree of Den-
sity & mobility in the nervous Fluid.

but 3rd W: is that Predisposition which
has not ~~and~~ dispose to Syncope from
letting off Tension? - I said before

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it was a Predisposition to be too highly excited wth leaves the Lussorium to collapse so much as to end in Death Afterwards.

4.th Debility from Leucy & other Diseases dispose to all the Causes of Syncope.

3.th The violent Motions of ^{the} mind that are more rapid such as occur together with Odors & disagreeable sensations appear to act entirely as sedatives upon the nervous power, & require particular Predisposition which we are not well explain.

Synopes are seldom the Effects of

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Practice. When they are we must
endeavour to remove the Predisposition
but this we find the most difficult
part of our Art whereby ^{the} Air of the
Atmosphere of our Patients. Tonic
Medicines are chiefly indicated
such as Cold Bathing. Steel Barks
Exercise. to this we must join the
Spartan Diet when a Plethora attends.
Predisposition to Syncope depending on
Debility or Inaction requires the
contrary Regimen. here all we can
do is to remove the Debility & obviate
the Occasional Causes.

(a) We must first endeavour to
find out their proximate cause.

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The Syncope depending on prim^{ary}
affections of the Heart require
very different Treatment. ^(as) They are
generally incurable, in all cases ex-
cept when it arises from a Hydrops
Thoracis of w^h more hereafter.

th, I have used the words *Fibrarum*
Muscularum to show the Extent
of this Order, as comprehending all
Movable Fibres. —

This Title is not very proper, but
I could not find a better One without
admitting convulses: *Crucinesia*.
^{the} w: sounds too disagreeably.

- for the Definition of it see
the Syllabus:^a by inordinate
Motions I mean every Irregularity
in the Order as well as Degree of Moti-
ons. Thus all the volunt^y Motions
are subject to the Action of ^{the} Will.
if they move without the Consent of
the Will they are inordinate &
the Motions become morbid! all
our Actions are performed in a certain

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Degree of Velocity. When this Velocity
is interrupted the Motions become in-
ordinate. 2. nd There is a certain $\frac{1}{2}$ Lent
in the Alternate Relaxation &
Contraction of Muscles. if this is checked
irregular Motions issue as in the
Case of Lingulbas 3. rd There is a certain
Direction in w. Muscles always move.
if this is interrupted Contractions follow,
as in the Case of Vomiting where the
muscular Fibres act from the right to
the left side instead of the left to the
right. Bile flowing into ^e Stomach
spends in like Manner upon excretion

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of the Action of the Muscles of ^{the} Intestines
 - the Mixere Mui is to be explained
 in the same manner. But there
 is 4th a State of Contraction different
 for all these. There is a certain Me-
 sure in the Length of Contraction in-
 sufficient that every Contraction is
 preceded by a Relaxation, but the
 Contraction is sometimes so great as
 not to allow the Muscles to yield to the
 Force of Antagonist Muscles. The 3rd &
 4th Causes of Contraction are called by Pathol-
 ogists Convulsions. The 1st is called by
~~Spasms~~ Spasms. This is only a

The first of these is the
 fact that the world is
 not a uniform whole
 but a collection of
 many different parts
 each of which has its
 own peculiar character
 and its own peculiar
 history. The second
 fact is that the world
 is not a static whole
 but a dynamic whole
 which is constantly
 changing and
 developing. The third
 fact is that the world
 is not a simple whole
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 which is made up of
 many different parts
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 own peculiar character
 and its own peculiar
 history.

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gross Distinction. I shall endeavour
it to render it more comprehensive.
& clear.

The Luxury depends upon the presence
of an excessive quantity of some
saline extraneous matter in the
blood. This arises from more saline
matter being thrown in & left than
out than is natural. The remote
Cause of this is marine Diet, and
the Action of Cold. The Luxuria however
are not less but rather greater than
in a healthy State. but the Luxuria
are not by stool or urine. it must
therefore be by Perspiration ^{is} is rather

[illegible]

increased than diminished. how then
can Cold produce the Spasm? it
contracts the Pores of the Skin, but does
not prevent the necessary Quantity
of Matter being thrown off from the
velocity ^{of the Blood} being increased. but they
are so contracted as to prevent the
saline Matter passing that way. a
Contraction there is only produced here,
& not a Spasm. here is a Contraction
somewhat different from Spasm w:
alters but does not obstruct the
Secretions. But further, in the
Hysteria we often see Urine dis-
charged

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in an increased Quantity but destitute of saline matter from a Contamination being induced upon the Urinary passages. This Case is exactly analogous to the former, & is a strong Presumption of the Probability of what we have advanced. There is in Other Cases an increased Secretion of Liquors but destitute of their Original Qualities. & in the water brash of the Stomach it occurs. Lanvaux calls it the Cardialgie Putatoria. it is very common in this Country. it depends on a Constriction

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of the extreme reflux of the Stomach &
an increased efflux of the Liquor to-
wards it. This Affection often occurs
in the Hypochondriacs & other Disor-
ders of the Alimentari^y Canal. It like-
wise happens sometimes in the Bowels;
altho it is more difficult to tell when
it takes place. I saw but it in all
Cases of thin watery Dysenteries, &
~~see Page~~ But we have clear proofs
of its occurring in the Colon in the
Dysentery. here we see thin watery
Stools discharged, when the more acid
ferulent matters are retained.

The first of the month
of the year 1871
was a day of great
importance to the
people of the
State of New York
as it was the day
when the
Legislature of the
State of New York
passed the
Act for the
repeal of the
Act of the
Legislature of the
State of New York
passed in the
year 1869
relating to the
sale of the
land of the
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which was
the day when
the people of the
State of New York
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buy the land
of the State of
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The general Indications we said were.

- 1st to avoid Causes.
- 2nd to take of the Plethoric state of the System, of these two we have spoke.
- 3rd to take of the Mobility of the Nervous System. This is to be done by
1 Antispasmodics
2 tonics.

^m 1st Antispasmodics among Medical writers are innumerable. we understand little of their Operation so that we can say little a priori, nor indeed

1875

Epilepsy

can we a posteriori say anything
from Experience. much of their
Success depends upon their being pre-
cisely adjusted to one time of the Disease.

The more powerful Antispasmodics do
Service before a Fitt as well as during
the Spasm which prevails in a Fitt. But
their Virtues diminish by Repetition.

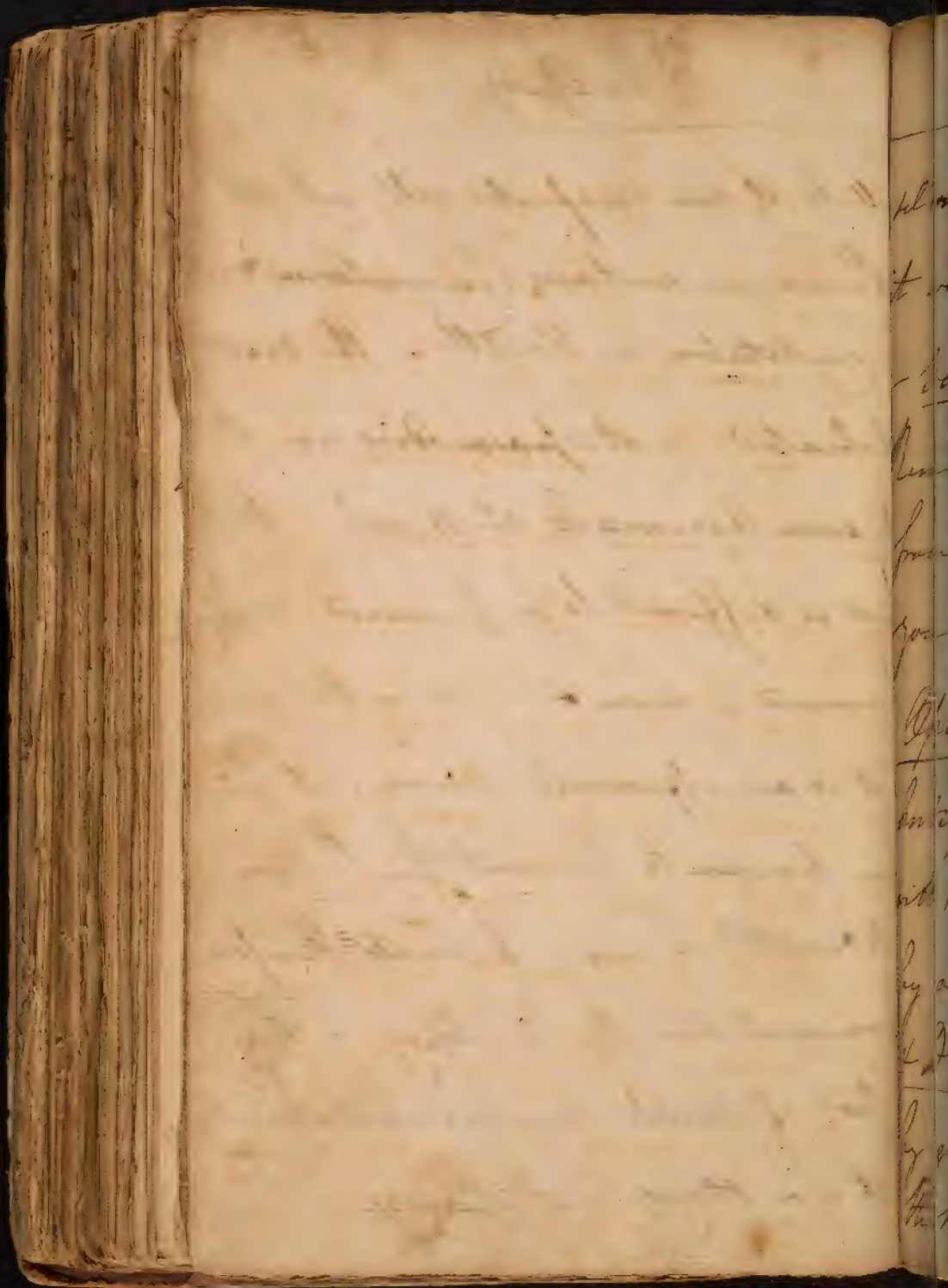
The nearer they are given to the Spasm
or convulsive State the better. They must
be very powerful or they will do but
little Service. I believe no Medicine

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Epilepsy

will be of use unless it will act as
a Poison in certain Circumstances on
the Constitution in Health. the most
celebrated Antispasmodics are the
Decum Animale & Musk. the
first is difficult to be procured, & when
procured is soon spoiled by the Air.
it is an efficacious Medicine. it has
been known to prevent the Return of
Intermitt. Fevers. I would therefore
recommend it in the Epilepsy. the
virtues of Musk are more ascertained.
it is a strong Antispasmodic but is



Epilepsy

allan Obtained success or I believe
it would never fail of doing so.
Valerian Rony &c are doubtful
Remedies. I cannot recommend^m
even my own Experience I refer
you to Authors for an Acc^t of them.

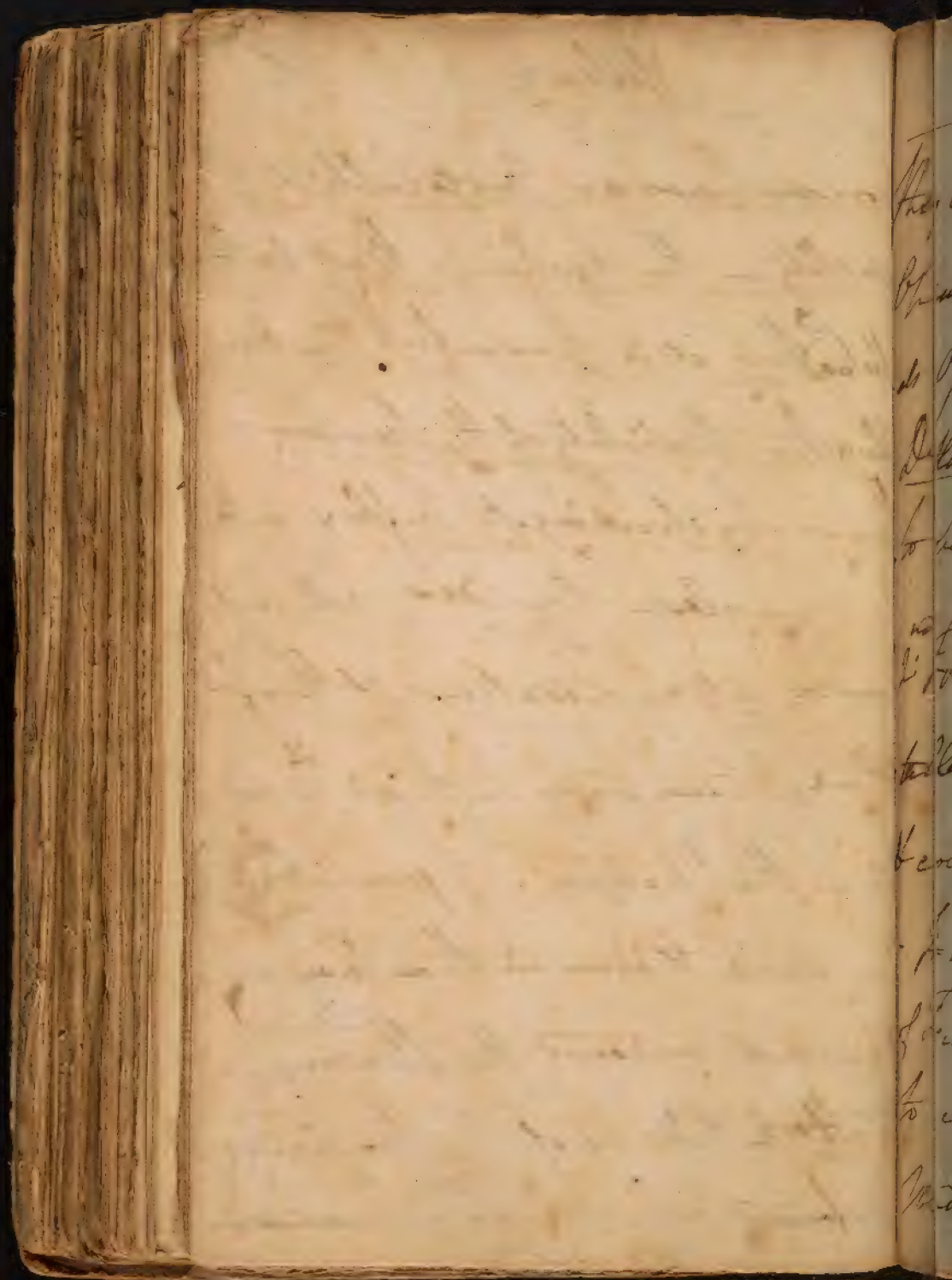
Opium is the most celebrated
Antispasmodic we are acquainted
with, but is condemned in Epilepsy
by all Authors except by Morgagni
& De Haen. the frequent Use of Opium
by giving occasion to Congestion in
the Brain often does mischief. it



Epilepsy

Moreover leaves an Irritability &
Debility in the System. But notwithstanding this it is powerful in diminishing the Mobility of the nervous power by checking its Influence into the Muscles. Besides all Antispasmodics act as Laxatives, & therefore I think Opium may be tried w: Advantage in the Epilepsy. I grant it may have done Harm in some Cases where it has not removed the Spasm.

Dr Stork tells us of his having performed many Cures w: Hyosciamus

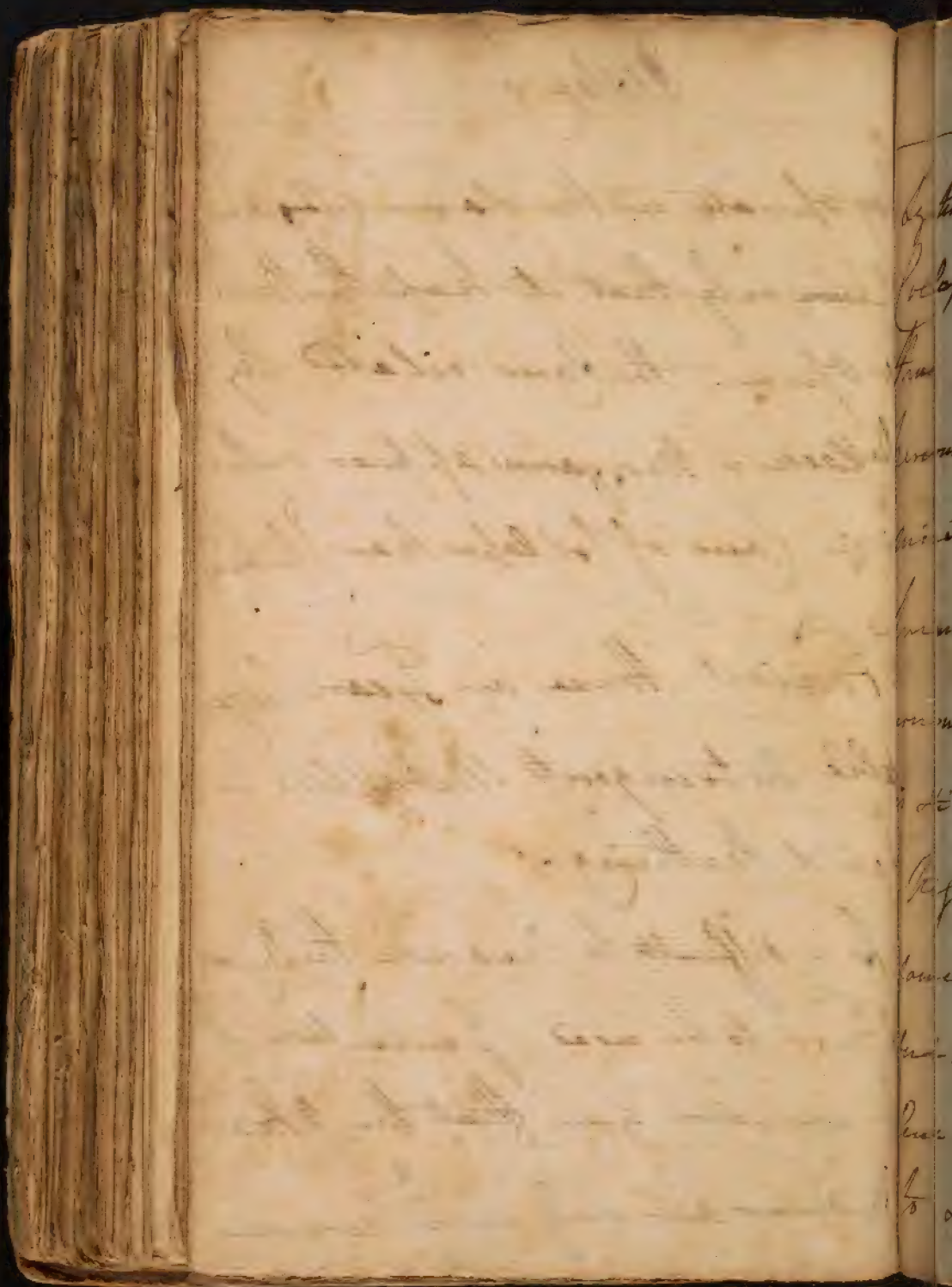


Epilepsy

They operate in the same way as
Opium only that it keeps the Bow-
els Open. The Cases related by
Dehaen & Morgagni appear rather
to be Cases of Collapse than Epilepsy.

nd Forner these are Fear - Vege-
table Astringents - Nutrients -
& cold Bathing.

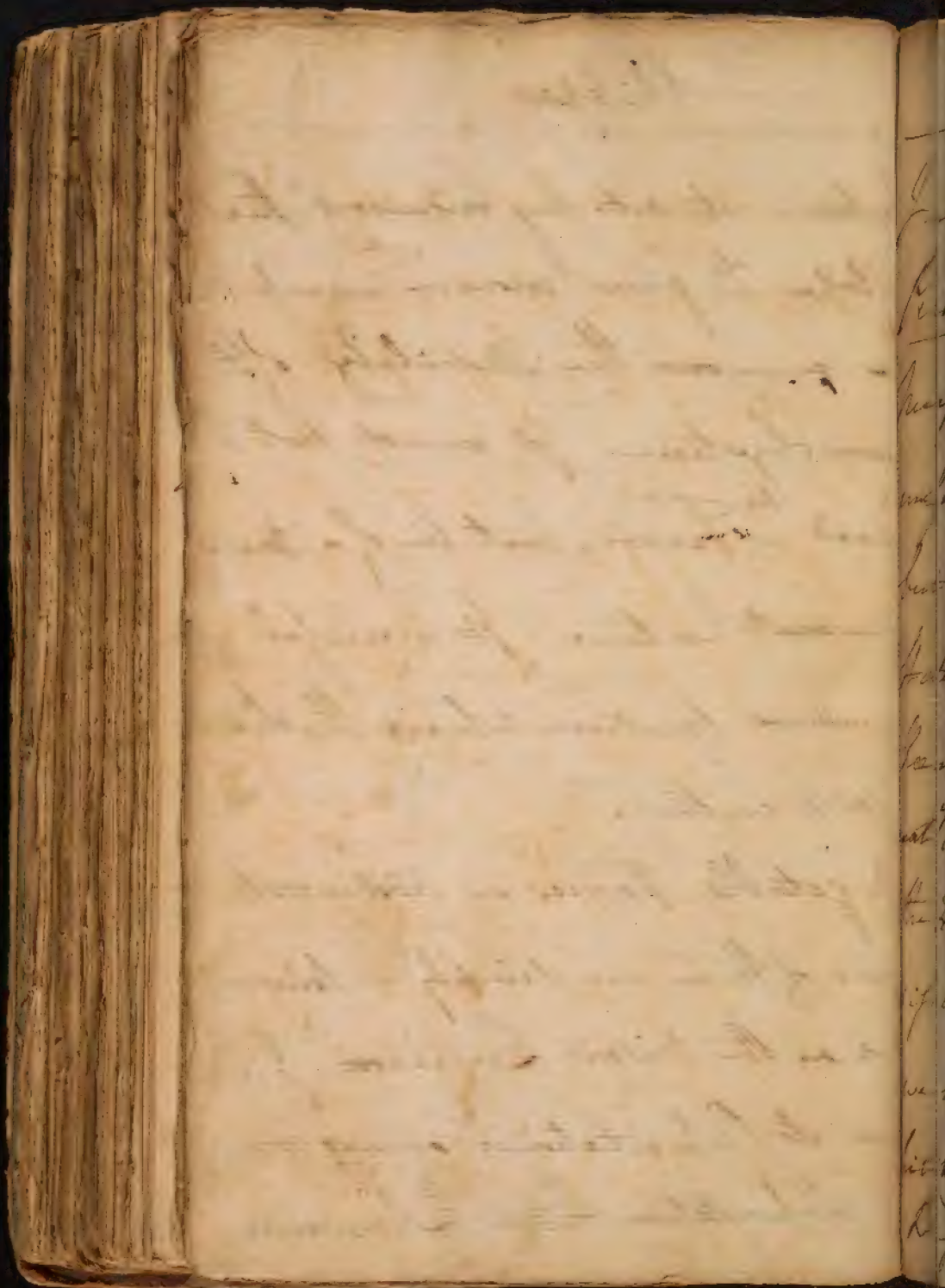
It is difficult to measure the Degrees
of Fear to be used. I mention it
to convince you that the Other
Medicines are only ²very nervous



Epilepsy

System. it acts by inducing that
Collapse ^{ch} gives more Firmness &
removes the Mobility of the
nervous System. It must not be
misled th in Fear, but be of a more
permanent nature. It is useful in
convulsive Motion when the Sense
is still entire.

Vegetable Tonics or Astringents.
Some of them are simply Astringents
such as the viscus Lurcini. For
which its Reputation is owing more
to Superstition than Experience.



Epilepsy

I never saw it do service. The
Prussian Bark supercedes the
necessity of them all. This is chiefly
useful in Cases of Nervous Irritability
^{maybe} but it is hurtful in the Plethoric
State as it may endanger a
Rheumatism or increased Inflammation
at the Diathesis. Blood drawn during
the Fitt of Epilepsy always appears
impolled. so that upon this Account
we may be less cautious in ex-
hibiting the Bark even when some
Degree of Inflammation Diathesis &c.

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Epilepsy

In medical Epilepsies it is more
specially useful. if it does no
harm we must lay it aside or
it will do harm by increasing the
Tone of the Stomach too much.

Metallic-tonics - and most
powerful of any we have spoke
of. I have heard of Tin; doing
great service, as well as Lead. They
are dangerous medicines; no one
ever dared to use them. The Prepara-
tions of Copper are chiefly employed
in the Epilepsy. But unless they

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Epilepsy

do I wish soon I always desist
from them. w. Preparations of
Copper are best? Vanswieten
speaks of One ⁱⁿ he keeps at least,
he says operates on ^{the} whole
system without operating on the
Stomach. However I have used
Substitute for it th is combining
Copper th w. a neutral salt and
thus making the Sulphum Ammoniacum.
I cannot say however that
it is preferable to the Blue Vitriol.
Cold Bathing. I have known

Feb 24

The first of these is the
 fact that the population of
 the country is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is fertile and the people
 are industrious. The
 second fact is that the
 country is rich in natural
 resources. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is large and the people
 are industrious. The
 third fact is that the
 country is rich in natural
 resources. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is large and the people
 are industrious.

Epilepsy

Has cured many Epilepsy. It states
of the Mobility of the System. I
once knew a Gentleman who
was seized wth convulsions upon
the evening of a Surgical Operation.
He was relieved by cold Bathing &c. He
went about in performing a most
bloody Operation in a short time after.
Indication was to strengthen
the System. here all the Forces
I spoke off are to be used,
they are useful to remove
Debility as well as Mobility of

22

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Epilepsy

I shall only add here that a full Diet is sometimes necessary to strengthen the Patient. I know a Gentleman who was greatly relieved from an Epilepsy by laying aside his thin low Regimen, & gradually^{ly} living upon a more full Diet.

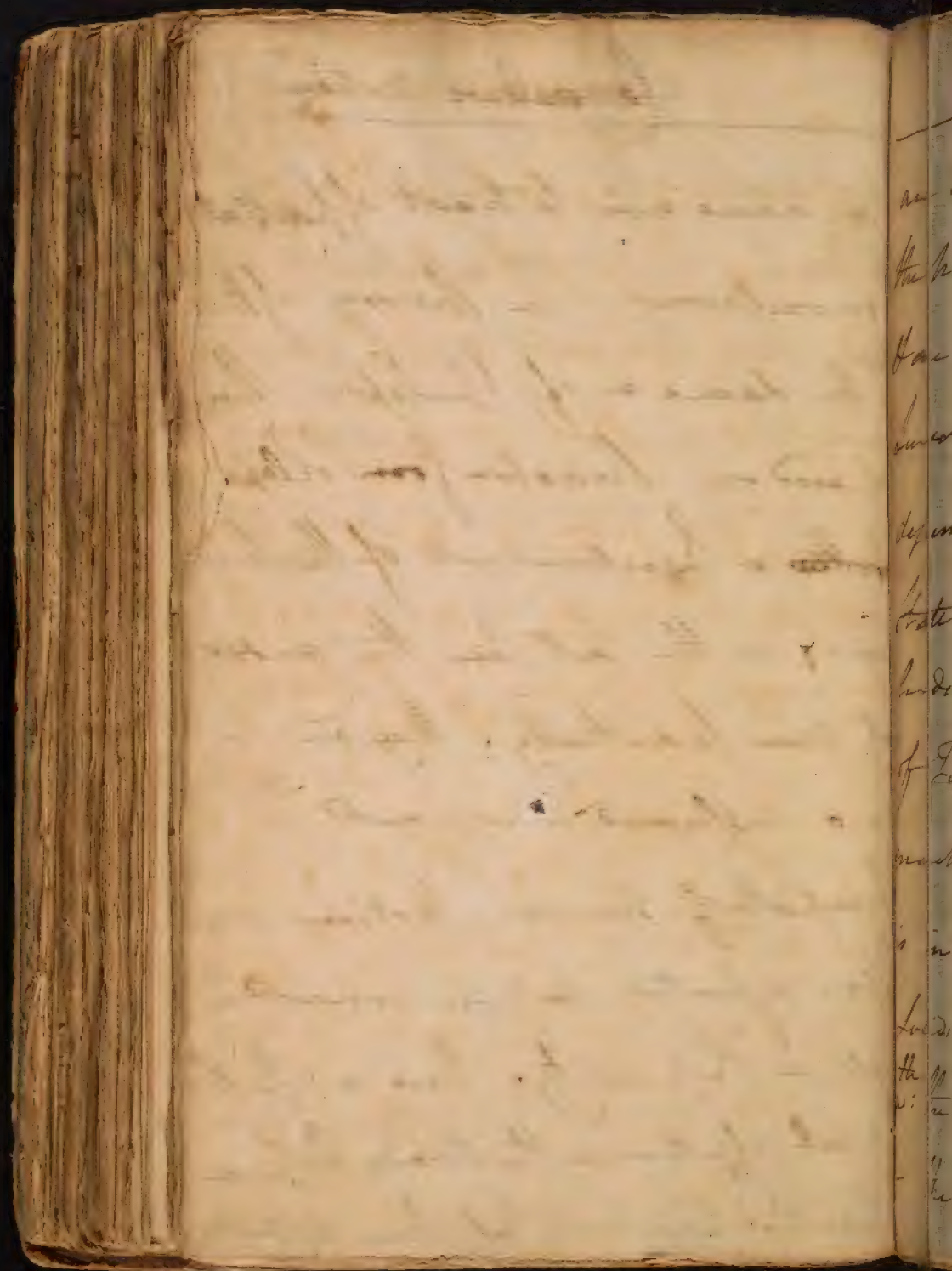
There is a Remedy which does not come under any of the Indications we have laid down. viz changing the whole Habit of the System, such as the Air - Manner of Living - & every thing contrary to what the Patient had been used to.

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Spasmodic Motions

We come now to treat of partial
Convulsions. The Theory of them
is the same as of Epilepsy. They
depend on Reaction from Collapse
~~of the~~ or Excitement of the Sensor-
ium. in the last case the Causes
act more partially. They are no
ways influenced or connected wth a
Sympathy of nerves. Motions are
often asported, but are connected wth
Will or Propensity. There are further
Optical Affections in the Brain w^{ch} produce
partial Affections. But these Affections



Propagative Motions

are seated near to the Origin of
the Nerves w: go to the convulsed parts
are not connected w: ^{the} whole
Lunaticum. But Convulsions
depend ^{more} generally upon the
State of the parts convulsed. This
leads me to speak of 7th Doctrine
of Tension on w: ⁱⁿ Convulsions so
much depend. The whole System
is in a State of Tension. The simple
Solids have their Tension balanced
^{the} w: the State of their simple Contractility.
The Muscles in the manner are

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Convulsive Motions

influenced in their Tension by the
Action of their Antagonists. the
Fullness of the Blood: Refuls like-
wise contributes towards keeping up
the Tension of the System. The State
of the Brain is greatly connected
with the Tension of the System more
especially the Tension of the Blood:
Refuls & the Communication of this
Tension are carried on by the
Other of the Nerves. When all the
Causes of Tension act as they should
there is a Uniformity in all the

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Convulsive Motions

Motions of the Body. if the Balance
in the Tension depend is destroyed
Mobility & irregular Actions follow.

Causes change the Tension of particular
parts? 1. The Application of
Bodies extraneous to the nervous System.

There are 2 Stimulants & 2 Sedatives.
They diminish the contractile Force
& increase it. the 1st viz: the Acids

have had a great Share in our Animal
Pathology, but have not much left
in those thingsth w^{ch} modify the Tension
of the System such as the Passions of
the mindth w^{ch} operate directly on the

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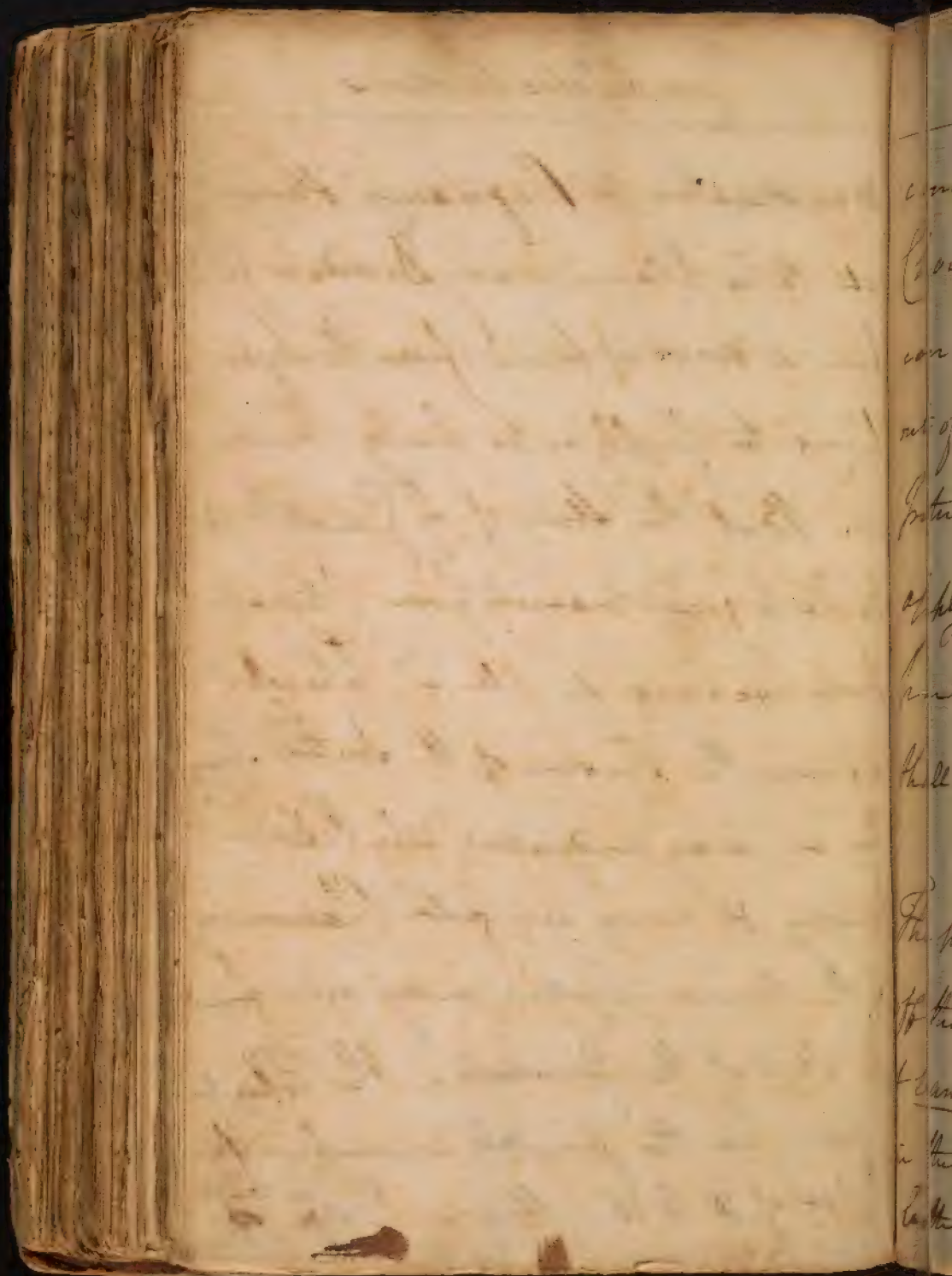
Convulsive Motions

Brain. 2nd: Another Cause of unequal Tension is the unequal Distribution of the Blood ⁱⁿ which may act primarily on the Brain & afterward on every other part of the Body. 3rd: There ~~are~~ ^{are} particular parts of the Body on w^{ch} ^{the} Tension of the whole System depends such as the Alimentary Canal - & the System of the Uterus & Genitals in both Sexes ⁱⁿ from their particular State influence the Tension of ^{the} whole System. We shall speak more of this here after. The Female System requires at a particular Age that the venereal Appetite should

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Convulsive Motions

Menstruation & Pregnancy should
all take place. many Disorders flow
from a want of them from the System
being too highly or too lowly ballan-
ced. But the State of ^{the} Genitals is
liable to great variety from Climate
Diet Exercise &c all w. likewise
influence the Function of the System. from
this we may understand why Palies
Epilepsy & every irregular Phenomenon
of the nervous System may arise from
the State of the Genitals. This Educa-
tion in the Genitals is confined from
^{the} Age of 10 to 16. this is ^{the} age ^{in which}



Convulsive motions

convulsive motions such as the
Chorea Sancti viti & most of the
convulsive Disorders happen. 19
out of 20 of them occur in that
Interval of Life. I leave you to
apply w^h has been said to the
particular Cases of Convulsions &
shall proceed to the Cure.

Method of Cure.

The principal Remedy here is taking
off the plethoric State. Dr Sydenham
& van Swieten differ about Bleeding
in the Chorea Sancti viti they are
both right, & both in the wrong.

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Convulsive Motion

in Plethoric States it is useful but
in Cases of Delicacy it will do Mis-
chief. I have generally found
this Disorder to require Blood-
letting in its first Stage unless it
is blended wth paralytic Affections. If
more considerable the Convolutions,
the more ~~and~~ necessary Bleeding
becomes. However I seldom repeat
the Bleeding, but enjoin low Diet
Cold Bathing the Back & other
Lories. The Plethora here is seldom
in Epilepsy attended wth Inflammⁿ

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Convulsive Motions

Diatheris so that $\frac{1}{2}$ Bark maybe
given w: the utmost Safety. a

of Spasmodic Disorders

Spasm is a durable State of
Insensibility w: does not alternate
w: Relaxation. Jeannest says w: is
the State of a muscle when contract.
it consists in an increased In-
flux or Detention. it may depend
on the muscle's losing its usual bal-
ance w: makes it admit of unusual Influx.

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Spasmodic Disorders

But it sometimes depends on the
Brain itself exerting itself in a
more violent manner than usual.

Spasm I believe arises most generally
from this cause. There is often a
violent & perpetual excitement of
the Brain w^{ch} does not admit of

alternation as in Convulsions,

the Reason of this is I cannot
pretend to say. But this notion of

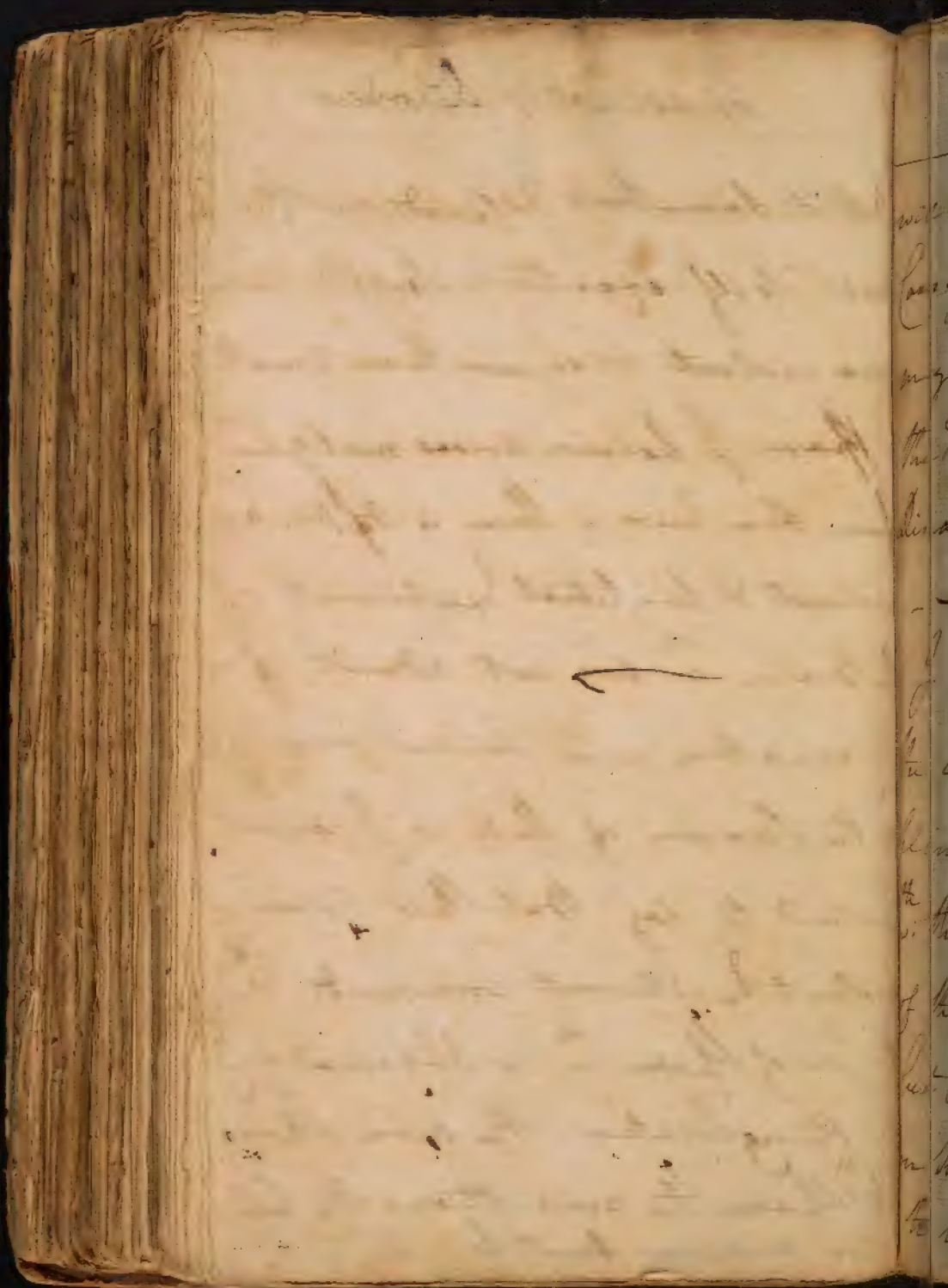
violent excitement corresponds wth

the Cure of Spasm w^{ch} is obtained only

by strong Sedatives. The more strong

the Spasm the more strong the Sed.

tive medicines must be. This you



Spasmodic Disorders

will readily be applied to all the
Cases of Tetanus Lock Jaw &c. you
may compare this Theory with
the Facts related concerning this
disease by Dr. Hillary & Dr. Chambers.

I shall now go on to speak of
the convulsive Motions of the
Elementary Canal. we shall begin
with the Dysenteria. how little is known
of the Disease! even Dr. Whist the
best Author who has ever treated
on this Subject attributes it either
to viscid Matter or to a Sympathy

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Hysteria.

of the nerves. I shall attempt a
new Theory of the Disease, & if
fail in establishing it I shall only
fail where many mighty have
been slain. The term Hysteria
has been much confounded with
Hypochondriasis & other nervous Disor-
ders. I shall endeavour to distinguish ^{it}
by its proximate Cause. It is chiefly
excited in the Uterine Canal &
attended wth a Sense of a Ball rising
up to the Oropharynx. This is attended
wth a Loss of Sense, & many other symp-
toms of a like nature. The Globus



but Fever furnishes the best Illustration of it. I do not consider it as an entire Spasm. it may be understood from ² what we said of the Curvy. the extreme Refuls are under a tonic Contraction. it is removed by restoring the Action. these extreme Refuls by $\frac{1}{2}$ Medicines before spoke off. I did not chuse to introduce this Distinction sooner for fear of embarrassing you when I was treating of the proximate Cause of Fevers.

all this tend. to shew you that
there is a Contraction distinct from
any thing Authors have pointed
out. I shall now return to our
subject & shall adopt the common
Division of Clonic & Tonic Spasms.
we include all irregular Motions w:
are not attended w: th Pyrexia. we shall
distinguish Spasms as they occur 1.
in the volent. ⁴ motions 2.nd as they occur
in the natural Functions 3.rd as they
occur in the Organs of Respiration & ^{4th} in

[illegible]

Heart: I shall begin with the first as being more simple & as tending to explain those which follow.

Epilepsy.

This is $\frac{2}{4}$ most general Case of Convulsive Motion. it is the most difficult part of Animal Pathology. the suddenness of its Attacks, the Dreadful nature of the Agitations attending it have always struck mankind wth Horror & Astonishment, & have obliged them to ascribe it to a supernatural power which the Superstition of Religion has contributed to keep up. many Difficulties will

and I shall be glad to see you
 and your family at any time
 you wish to come. I am
 very truly
 Yours
 Wm. Lloyd Garrison

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

occur in considering this Disease w:
we shall not be able to resolve.

Imbriicism however has done little
in curing this Disease. a Theory here
can do no Harm. we shall there-
fore indulge it upon the present Occasion.

^{Causes}
a Predisposition & occasional, often com-
mon in the Epilepsy. the Predisposition

generally the most considerable. we
therefore begin by explaining it. I

suppose you all know the Action of Mus-
cles depends upon an Influx from the
Cerebrum or a Propagation of Motion

we must therefore refer all variety
in the Action of γ Muscles to the
different States of γ Brain. w : is the
Ordinary state of the Brain? - Insp.
an Elastic Fluid always present
here. This I have elsewhere demonstra-
ted. This is γ Foundation of a Com-
munication of every part of γ System. This
always carried on this γ Brain.
Impressions are made on γ Extremities of
Innervated nerves w : are carried to γ Brain
from whence they are propagated to γ
Organs of Motions. This Communication

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. M. Smith

is attended th w: reflex Sensation &
 the Action of the Will. These Functions
 take place only in the Brain. con-
 nected with this there is a power which
 gives a new Force w: ⁱⁿ I call ² Action
of the Brain. But there two Cases to
 be distinguished for this. 1. Where Impulses
 produce Motions without the Intervene-
 nce of Will or reflex Sensation. This may
 often happen from ² Consequence of Habit.
 But even here the Action of ² Brain
 takes place ^{ch} w: is analogous to ² Operation
 of ² Will. 2. Where we see Impulsions which

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the country is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is fertile and the climate
 is healthy. The people
 are also very industrious
 and the government is
 very efficient. The result
 is that the country is
 becoming more and more
 developed.

do not seem to ~~depress~~ produce
actions in the Motory Organs. But
these still excite the Action of ^{the} Brain
- But further, the State of ^{the} Brain
exists in the different States of its
Excitement. The Other is sometimes
more accumulated, or more mobile
than at other times. The vicissitudes
of Sleeping & waking sufficiently prove
this. I shall use ^{the} words of Excitement
Collapse, the one to explain increased
& other diminished Excitement. The
Brain then is like an Elastic Cord which
from Immedi^{ty} returns to its natural

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State. Impulsion I said was communi-
cated thro' ^{the} Sensorium to ^{the} Organs of
Motions. This ^{is done} by the resilient reactive
power of the Brain. It depends upon
the reflex Sensation or ^{the} Action of ^{the} will.
The Increase of Excitement is always
followed by Reaction & a Collapse.
Collapse in like manner produces
exhaustion & Reflex into the nerves of
Motions. all Motions of ^{the} System are
performed wth a determined Velocity, Every
volition is determined to certain Motions
only, & attends to but One at Once.

1784

My dear Mother
I have just received your letter of the 14th
and am very glad to hear from you
and that you are all well. I am
well at present and hope these few lines
will find you the same. I have not
much news to write at present.
I am, however, very affectionately
remembered to all. I have not
time to write more at present.
I am, dear Mother, ever
your affectionate son,
John Smith

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if the will is hurried Convulsions &
~~not~~ Irregularity follow, & hence we trace
irregular & convulsive motions. all
violent & sudden Reaction then must
be involuntary & irregular. it is no
matter whether this Reaction is pro-
duced by Excitement or Collapse. Why
are these Irregular motions determined
by Organs of motions & not of Sense?
The Organs of Sense are blind & tremble
& admit of no increased afflux, but
the Organs of motions do, & hence the
Revolutions of the Brain are determined

1882

1. The first thing I noticed
 when I stepped out of the
 car was a warm blanket of
 sun on my face. The air
 was thick with the scent of
 pine and the distant
 hum of a lawnmower. I
 took a deep breath, feeling
 the weight of the world
 lift off my shoulders. It was
 a simple moment, but it
 felt like I had found a
 secret. A secret that only
 the quiet corners of the
 world could hold.

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to them. This may explain what
we said of Head of Palsy of Sense
being a passive & motion an active
function of the Brain. a greater
degree of Excitement is necessary to
motion, but Sense may continued
without any increased Excitement.

But Epilepsy may depend on Collapse
Hæmorrhages induce Epilepsy in
a moribund Animals, & these we
know induce a Collapse. the same
causes th produce Syncope in some people
& produce Epilepsy in Others. when the
Collapse is very sudden & there is little

(4) the more sudden & violent
Impressions are the more of the
Brain is excited, & hence the
Reaction of the Brain will be
greater.

Reaction, it produces ~~epilepsy~~ ^{Epilepsy} when

it is more gradual & attended with ^{Syncope}.

Reaction it induces only ~~epilepsy~~.

Sudden & violent excitement in

the manner sometimes induces

Epilepsy as well as Syncope. ⁽²⁾ all

the Occasional Causes of Epilepsy

can Operate either by bringing

on Excitement or collapse of ^{the} Brain

Let us now return to the Cause of

the Predisposition to Epilepsy. it depends

on a certain Mobility of ^{the} Brain as:

makes it more easily excited & more

121 The Definition of mobility
consists in a matter ~~being~~ having
greater Elasticity that is proportion
to the Force of cohesion.

subject to Oscillations. I explained
before on what this Mobility depends
under the head of Lympha^(a). Nothing is
more evident than that a plethoric
state of the Arteries predisposes
to the Epilepsy. This Mobility becomes
habitual, the sooner it is excited the
easier it is excited. This depends on
Repetition giving ^{greater} Facility of Motion.
Large Oscillations when once excited
the Vessels are easily renewed. This is
Reason why convulsive Motions are
so difficult of cure even after the Orig-
inal Cause of them is vanished. -

are
but then, other causes of a mobility
of the brain, such as stimuli
applied to it. then we know induce
convulsions. we see it every day.
now there may be many irritations
in the brain w: are not acquainted
with w: are permanent there, altho' $\frac{1}{2}$
convulsions produced by them are not.
for this depends upon $\frac{1}{2}$ increased ~~but~~
vibrations being followed by a collapse.
Collapse likewise induces an increased
vibration & an excitement $\frac{1}{2}$ brain.
This collapse often is to such a degree
as to end in Apoplexy, & some times

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting.]

in Death, but before this it Alternated
with Excitement several times. Further,
the Stimuli on the Brain from Bony
Excrescences or Other Tumors may
be too small to induce perpetual Convul-
sions or the Brain may be ^{too much} used to it,
& be much irritated by it. The Furges-
cence of the Brain that then Bony
Excrescences induce is carried off by
means of the Epileptic Litter, & on this
depends the Intermissions we so often Ob-
serve in Epilepsy even while the ^Causative
Cause continues. Furgescence may Oper-
ate by encreasing the Mobility of:

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or series of entries.]

the Brain, this we infer from such
Bright Erysemas inducing it. a
salutary of the Arterial System may be
insufficient, especially when confined to
the Brain, ^{it} may act as a stimulus on
the whole System. this stimulus is
a stimulus of Distraction. every Degree of
Inflammatⁿ is a stimulus of this
kind. Epilepsy very commonly succeeds
Phrenitis upon this account. There
may be a Phrenitis without Delirium. I don't
intend to tell the Cause of this. But
we often see it, & it is this species
of Phrenitis w^{ch} mostly ends in Epilepsy

Tubercles & Schirrovities are often found
in the Brain of Epileptic patients
which act neither by their Curiousness
or Magnitude but by straining
the Lise of the Brain & thus favour:
Inflammⁿ Congestion & Turgesences
there. Other Causes may cooperate
in increasing ^{the} Tension of ^{the} System
such as ^{the} State of the Genitals.
This is evident in Hysteria w^h is often
connected wth Epilepsy.

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the country is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is fertile and the people
 are industrious. The
 second fact is that the
 country is rich in natural
 resources. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is large and the people
 are industrious. The
 third fact is that the
 country is rich in natural
 resources. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is large and the people
 are industrious.

What are the ² evident & known Causes
of Epilepsy Occasional & Predispo-
nent? - It is difficult to distin-
guish between Occasional & Predisposing
Causes, but we shall take the Ordina-
ry Division of them.

We shall 1st consider the Occasional
Causes. Dr. Boerhaave has given us
a large Enumeration of them, but
don't distinguish them as they operate
by Excitement or Collapse, nor from
Predisposing Causes.

Those w^h operate by Excite-
ment operate 1st on ² the Brain 2nd on

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I am, however, unable to do more than to state the facts as they appear to me. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. M. Smith

Other parts. ^{1st} Those w^{ch} operation
of Brain are ^{1st} wounds Contusions
Dissections - pungent Applications.

The variety in the Operation of
them is owing ~~to~~ to the nature of
the stimulus & the part of the Brain
they affect than to a Predisposition
of the Patient.

2nd Chemical Stimuli operate on
the Brain. we often find Abscesses
in the Brains of Epileptic Patients.
do they operate by this Resimony?
they are always preceded by Inflamⁿ

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or increased Impetus to w: I would
rather attribute the Epilepsy than
to $\frac{1}{2}$ Annimony of $\frac{1}{2}$ Abscesses, at
least $\frac{1}{2}$ Cases are often doubtful
- The Epilepsy mostly continues
a long while before the Abscesses are
formed.

3.^d Mental stimuli such as
Joy & Anger operate on $\frac{1}{2}$ Brain.
- They are attended w: Reflex Sensa-
- tion w: gives increased Excite-
- ment.
Pain & Pleasure don't come in
here. The 1st belongs to $\frac{1}{2}$ other
part of the System. The 2nd is mixed

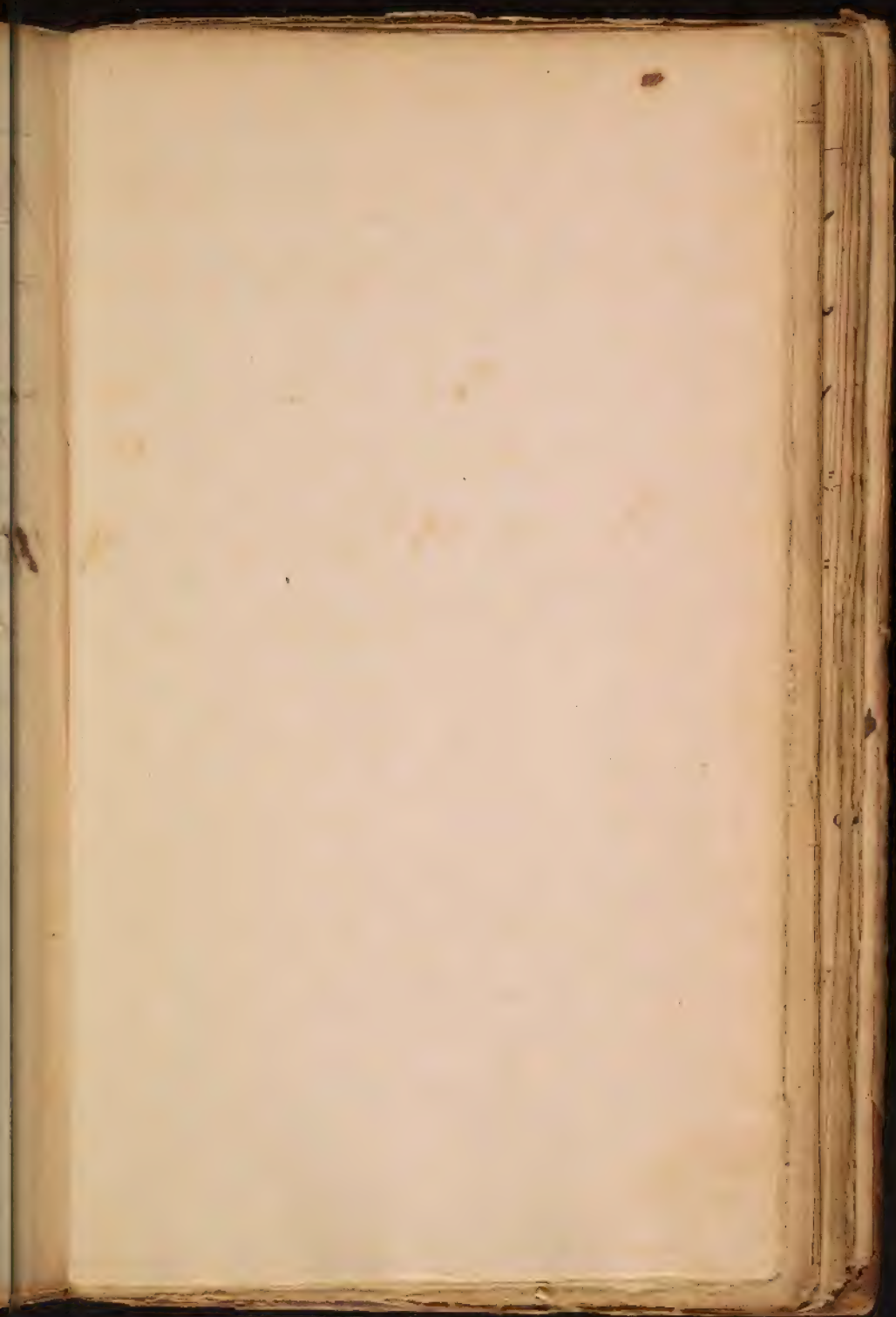
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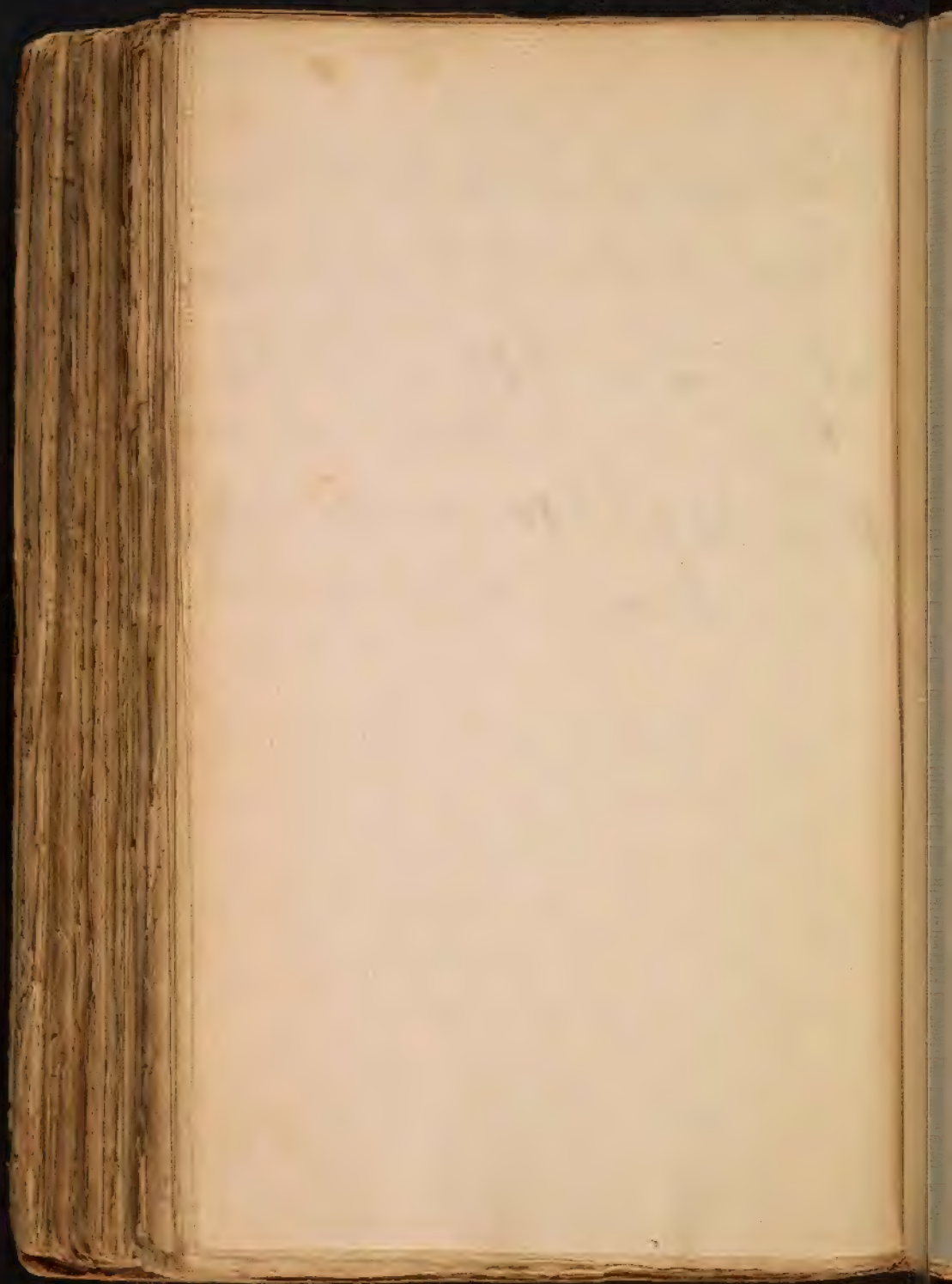
Epilepsy

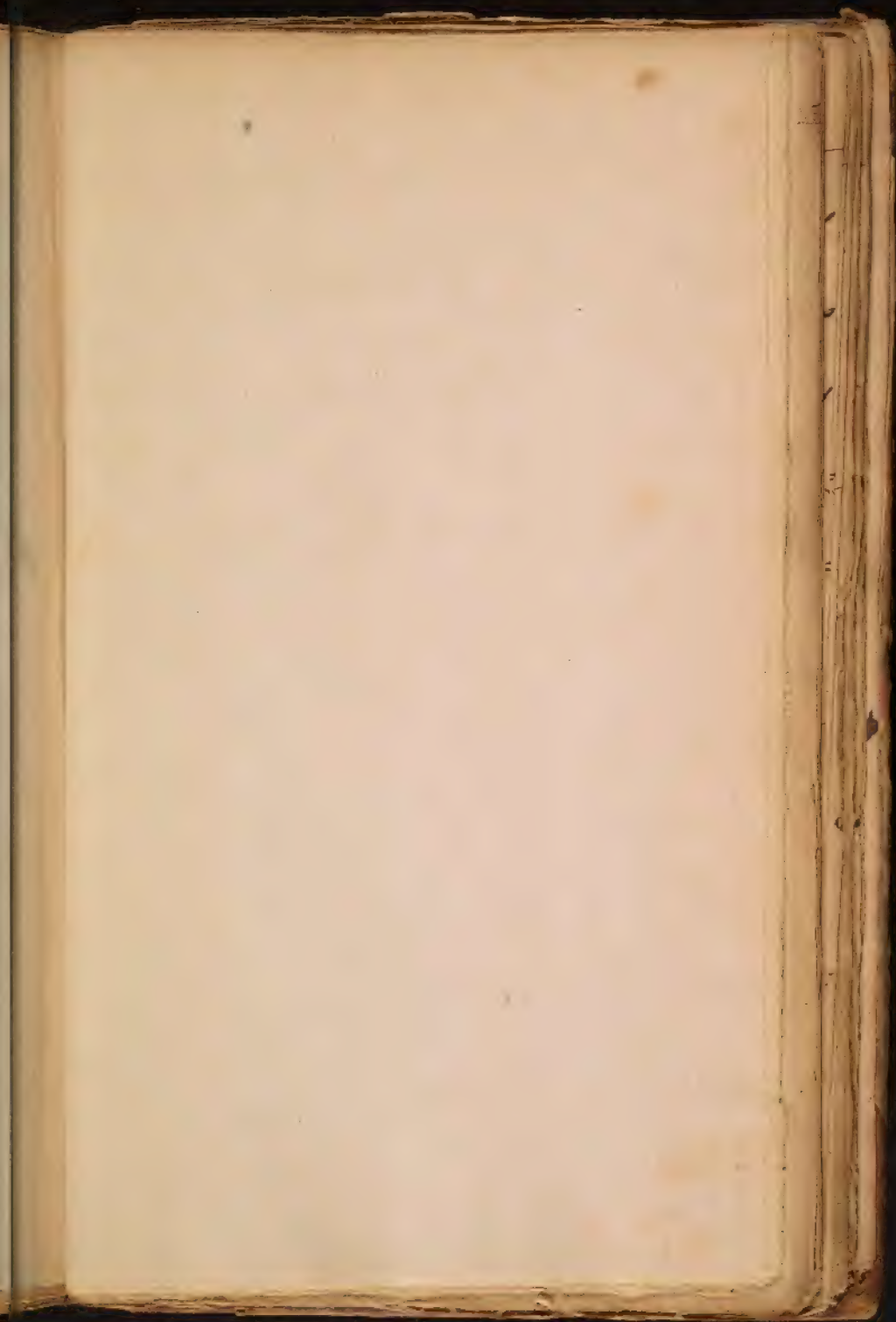
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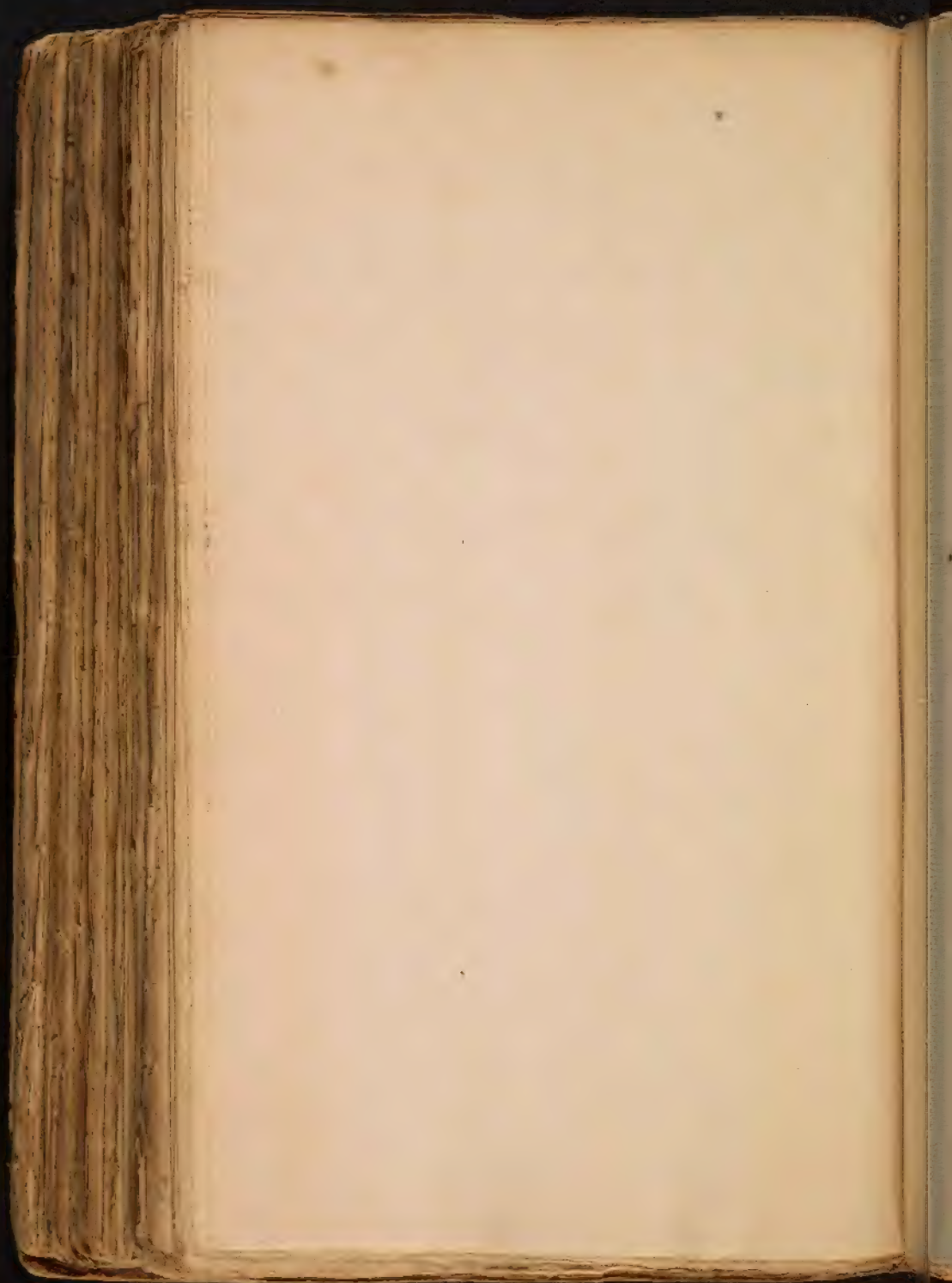
It is attended w: Excitement & Collapse
- as a Proof of $\frac{1}{2}$ Epilepsy depends
rather upon Inflammat.^u than
Abscess see Lientaud. part III
Cases — 272
188. 173. 236. 243. 280 301 481. 528
of his Historia Physico-Anatomica.

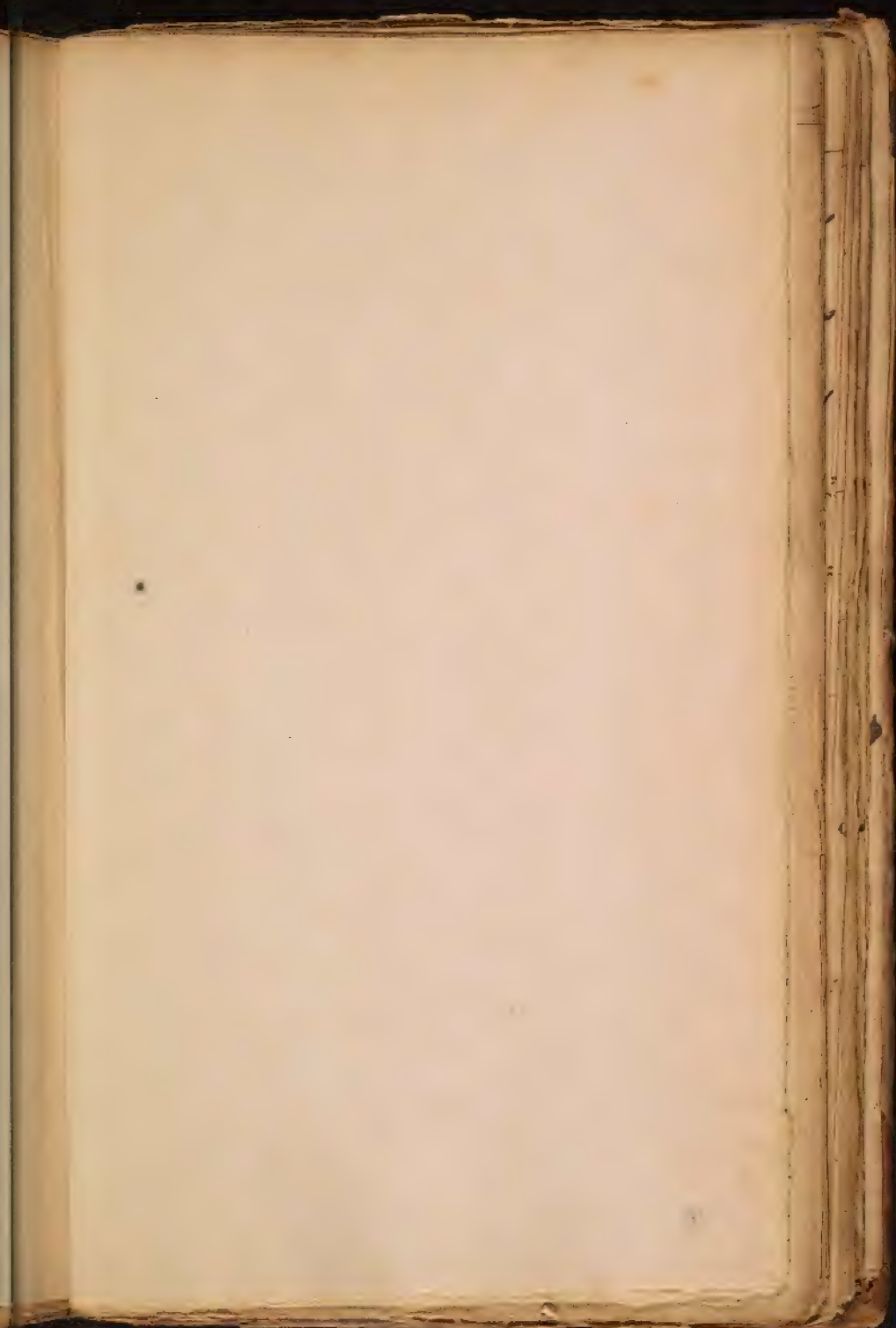
1870-1871. 1872-1873. 1874-1875. 1876-1877. 1878-1879. 1880-1881. 1882-1883. 1884-1885. 1886-1887. 1888-1889. 1890-1891. 1892-1893. 1894-1895. 1896-1897. 1898-1899. 1900-1901. 1902-1903. 1904-1905. 1906-1907. 1908-1909. 1910-1911. 1912-1913. 1914-1915. 1916-1917. 1918-1919. 1920-1921. 1922-1923. 1924-1925. 1926-1927. 1928-1929. 1930-1931. 1932-1933. 1934-1935. 1936-1937. 1938-1939. 1940-1941. 1942-1943. 1944-1945. 1946-1947. 1948-1949. 1950-1951. 1952-1953. 1954-1955. 1956-1957. 1958-1959. 1960-1961. 1962-1963. 1964-1965. 1966-1967. 1968-1969. 1970-1971. 1972-1973. 1974-1975. 1976-1977. 1978-1979. 1980-1981. 1982-1983. 1984-1985. 1986-1987. 1988-1989. 1990-1991. 1992-1993. 1994-1995. 1996-1997. 1998-1999. 2000-2001. 2002-2003. 2004-2005. 2006-2007. 2008-2009. 2010-2011. 2012-2013. 2014-2015. 2016-2017. 2018-2019. 2020-2021. 2022-2023. 2024-2025. 2026-2027. 2028-2029. 2030-2031. 2032-2033. 2034-2035. 2036-2037. 2038-2039. 2040-2041. 2042-2043. 2044-2045. 2046-2047. 2048-2049. 2050-2051. 2052-2053. 2054-2055. 2056-2057. 2058-2059. 2060-2061. 2062-2063. 2064-2065. 2066-2067. 2068-2069. 2070-2071. 2072-2073. 2074-2075. 2076-2077. 2078-2079. 2080-2081. 2082-2083. 2084-2085. 2086-2087. 2088-2089. 2090-2091. 2092-2093. 2094-2095. 2096-2097. 2098-2099. 2100-2101. 2102-2103. 2104-2105. 2106-2107. 2108-2109. 2110-2111. 2112-2113. 2114-2115. 2116-2117. 2118-2119. 2120-2121. 2122-2123. 2124-2125. 2126-2127. 2128-2129. 2130-2131. 2132-2133. 2134-2135. 2136-2137. 2138-2139. 2140-2141. 2142-2143. 2144-2145. 2146-2147. 2148-2149. 2150-2151. 2152-2153. 2154-2155. 2156-2157. 2158-2159. 2160-2161. 2162-2163. 2164-2165. 2166-2167. 2168-2169. 2170-2171. 2172-2173. 2174-2175. 2176-2177. 2178-2179. 2180-2181. 2182-2183. 2184-2185. 2186-2187. 2188-2189. 2190-2191. 2192-2193. 2194-2195. 2196-2197. 2198-2199. 2200-2201. 2202-2203. 2204-2205. 2206-2207. 2208-2209. 2210-2211. 2212-2213. 2214-2215. 2216-2217. 2218-2219. 2220-2221. 2222-2223. 2224-2225. 2226-2227. 2228-2229. 2230-2231. 2232-2233. 2234-2235. 2236-2237. 2238-2239. 2240-2241. 2242-2243. 2244-2245. 2246-2247. 2248-2249. 2250-2251. 2252-2253. 2254-2255. 2256-2257. 2258-2259. 2260-2261. 2262-2263. 2264-2265. 2266-2267. 2268-2269. 2270-2271. 2272-2273. 2274-2275. 2276-2277. 2278-2279. 2280-2281. 2282-2283. 2284-2285. 2286-2287. 2288-2289. 2290-2291. 2292-2293. 2294-2295. 2296-2297. 2298-2299. 2300-2301. 2302-2303. 2304-2305. 2306-2307. 2308-2309. 2310-2311. 2312-2313. 2314-2315. 2316-2317. 2318-2319. 2320-2321. 2322-2323. 2324-2325. 2326-2327. 2328-2329. 2330-2331. 2332-2333. 2334-2335. 2336-2337. 2338-2339. 2340-2341. 2342-2343. 2344-2345. 2346-2347. 2348-2349. 2350-2351. 2352-2353. 2354-2355. 2356-2357. 2358-2359. 2360-2361. 2362-2363. 2364-2365. 2366-2367. 2368-2369. 2370-2371. 2372-2373. 2374-2375. 2376-2377. 2378-2379. 2380-2381. 2382-2383. 2384-2385. 2386-2387. 2388-2389. 2390-2391. 2392-2393. 2394-2395. 2396-2397. 2398-2399. 2400-2401. 2402-2403. 2404-2405. 2406-2407. 2408-2409. 2410-2411. 2412-2413. 2414-2415. 2416-2417. 2418-2419. 2420-2421. 2422-2423. 2424-2425. 2426-2427. 2428-2429. 2430-2431. 2432-2433. 2434-2435. 2436-2437. 2438-2439. 2440-2441. 2442-2443. 2444-2445. 2446-2447. 2448-2449. 2450-2451. 2452-2453. 2454-2455. 2456-2457. 2458-2459. 2460-2461. 2462-2463. 2464-2465. 2466-2467. 2468-2469. 2470-2471. 2472-2473. 2474-2475. 2476-2477. 2478-2479. 2480-2481. 2482-2483. 2484-2485. 2486-2487. 2488-2489. 2490-2491. 2492-2493. 2494-2495. 2496-2497. 2498-2499. 2500-2501. 2502-2503. 2504-2505. 2506-2507. 2508-2509. 2510-2511. 2512-2513. 2514-2515. 2516-2517. 2518-2519. 2520-2521. 2522-2523. 2524-2525. 2526-2527. 2528-2529. 2530-2531. 2532-2533. 2534-2535. 2536-2537. 2538-2539. 2540-2541. 2542-2543. 2544-2545. 2546-2547. 2548-2549. 2550-2551. 2552-2553. 2554-2555. 2556-2557. 2558-2559. 2560-2561. 2562-2563. 2564-2565. 2566-2567. 2568-2569. 2570-2571. 2572-2573. 2574-2575. 2576-2577. 2578-2579. 2580-2581. 2582-2583. 2584-2585. 2586-2587. 2588-2589. 2590-2591. 2592-2593. 2594-2595. 2596-2597. 2598-2599. 2600-2601. 2602-2603. 2604-2605. 2606-2607. 2608-2609. 2610-2611. 2612-2613.

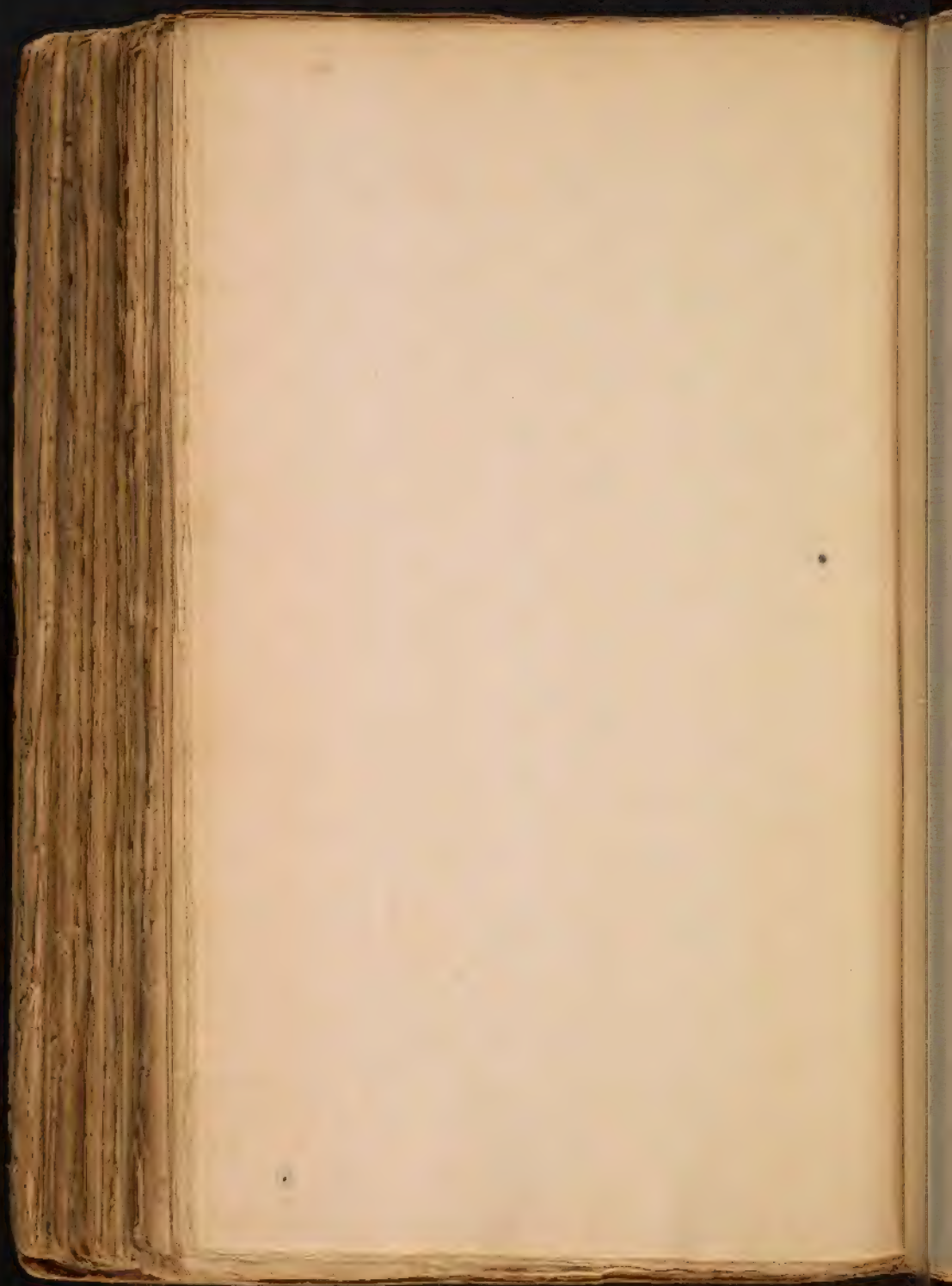


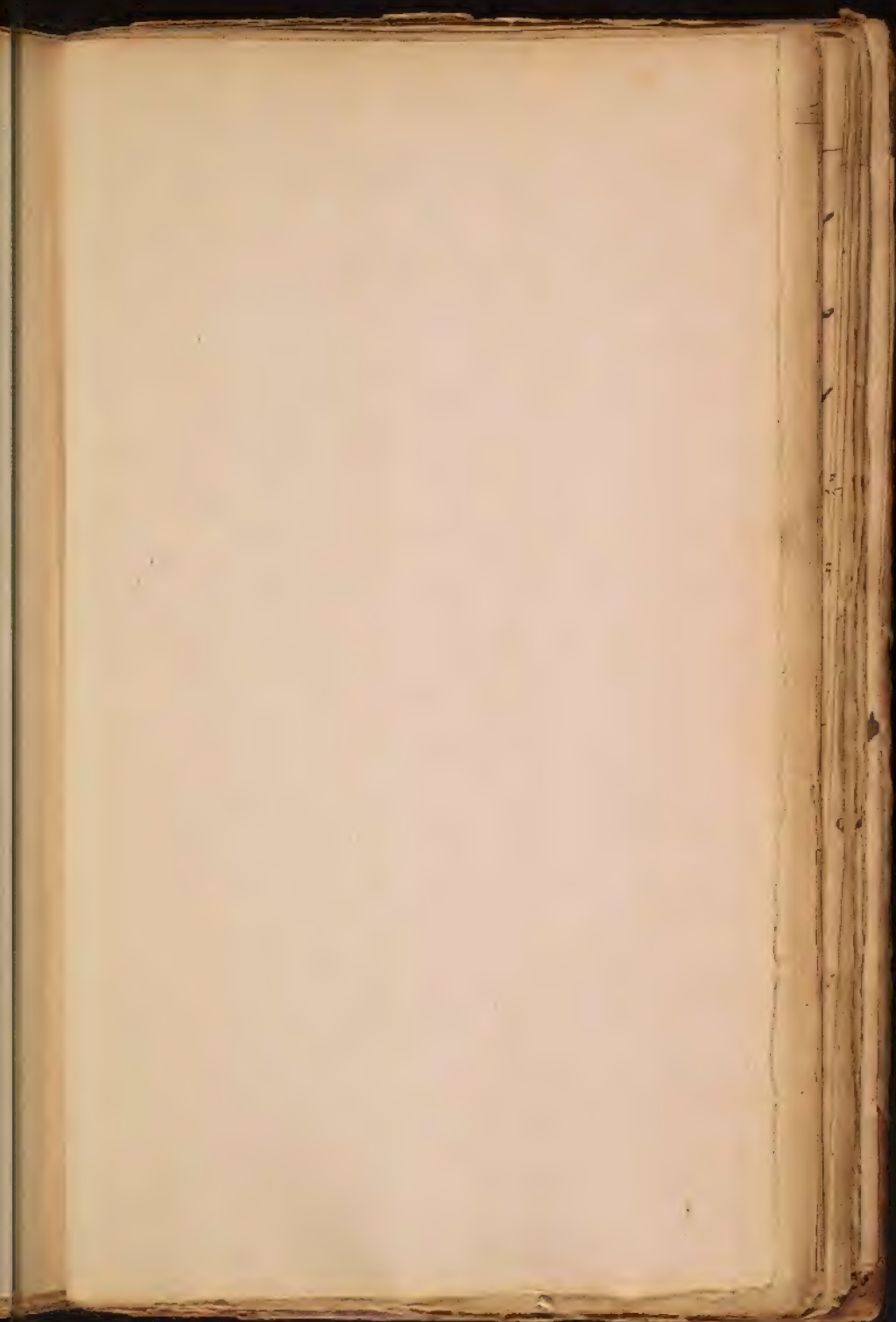




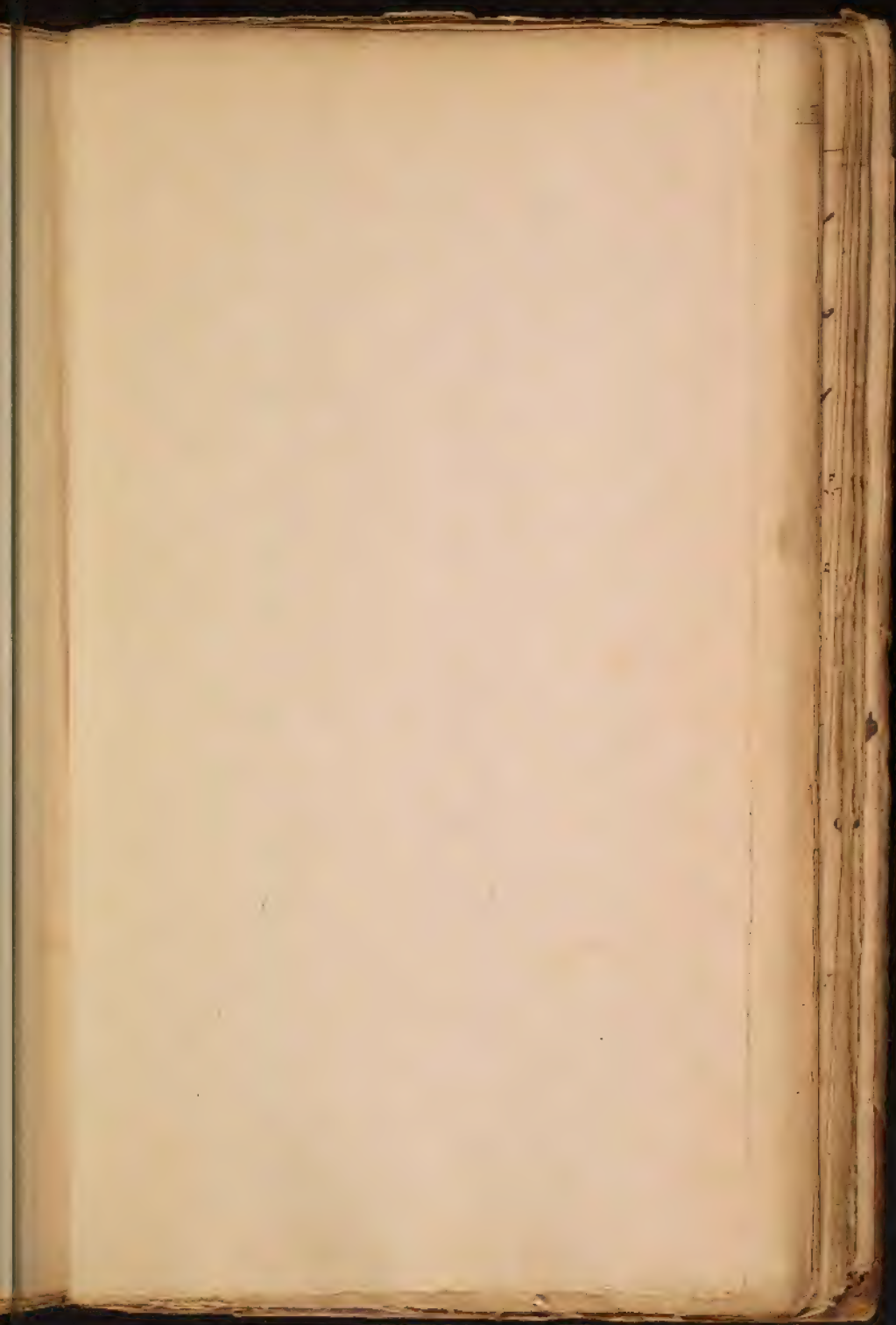


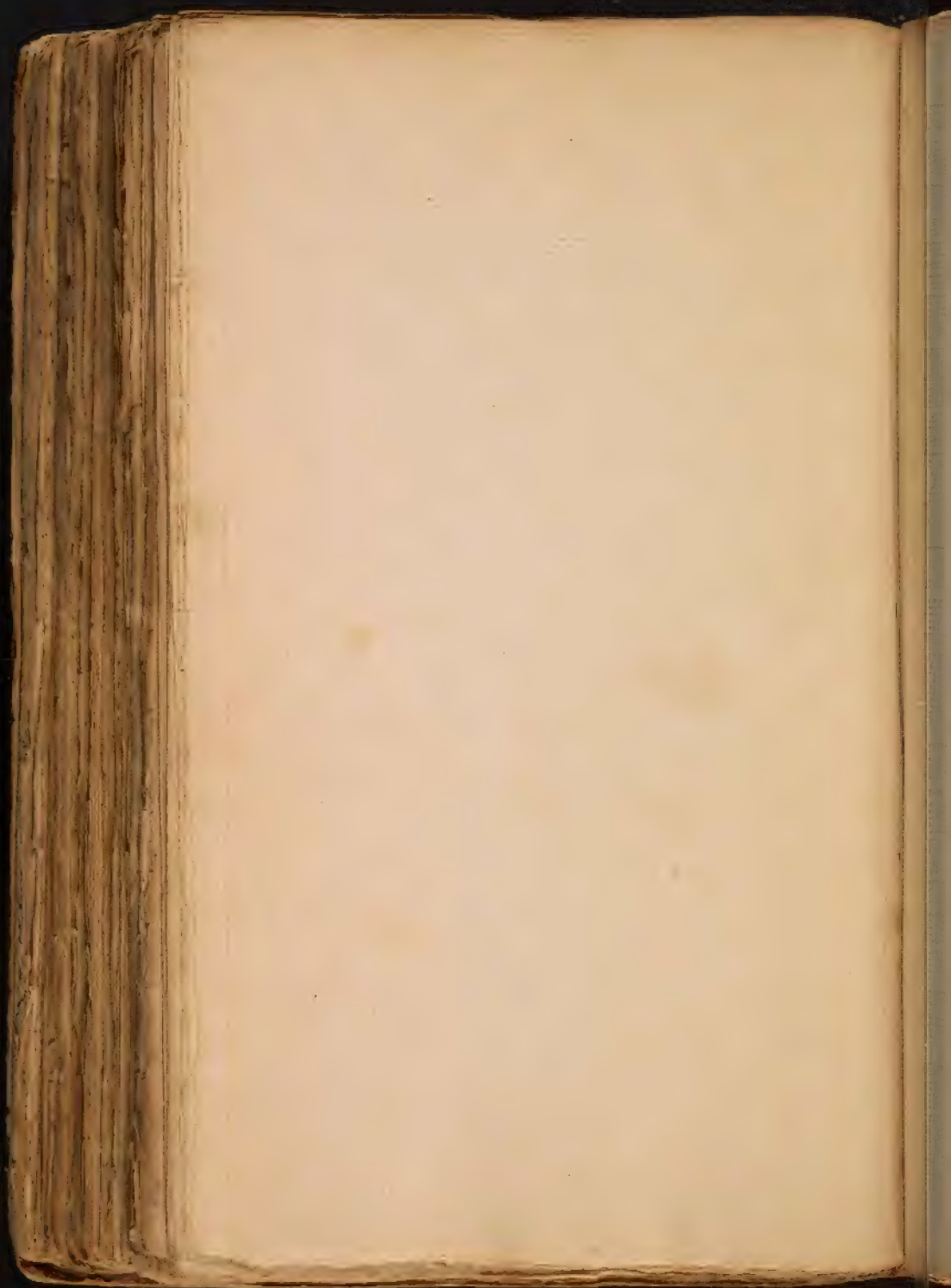


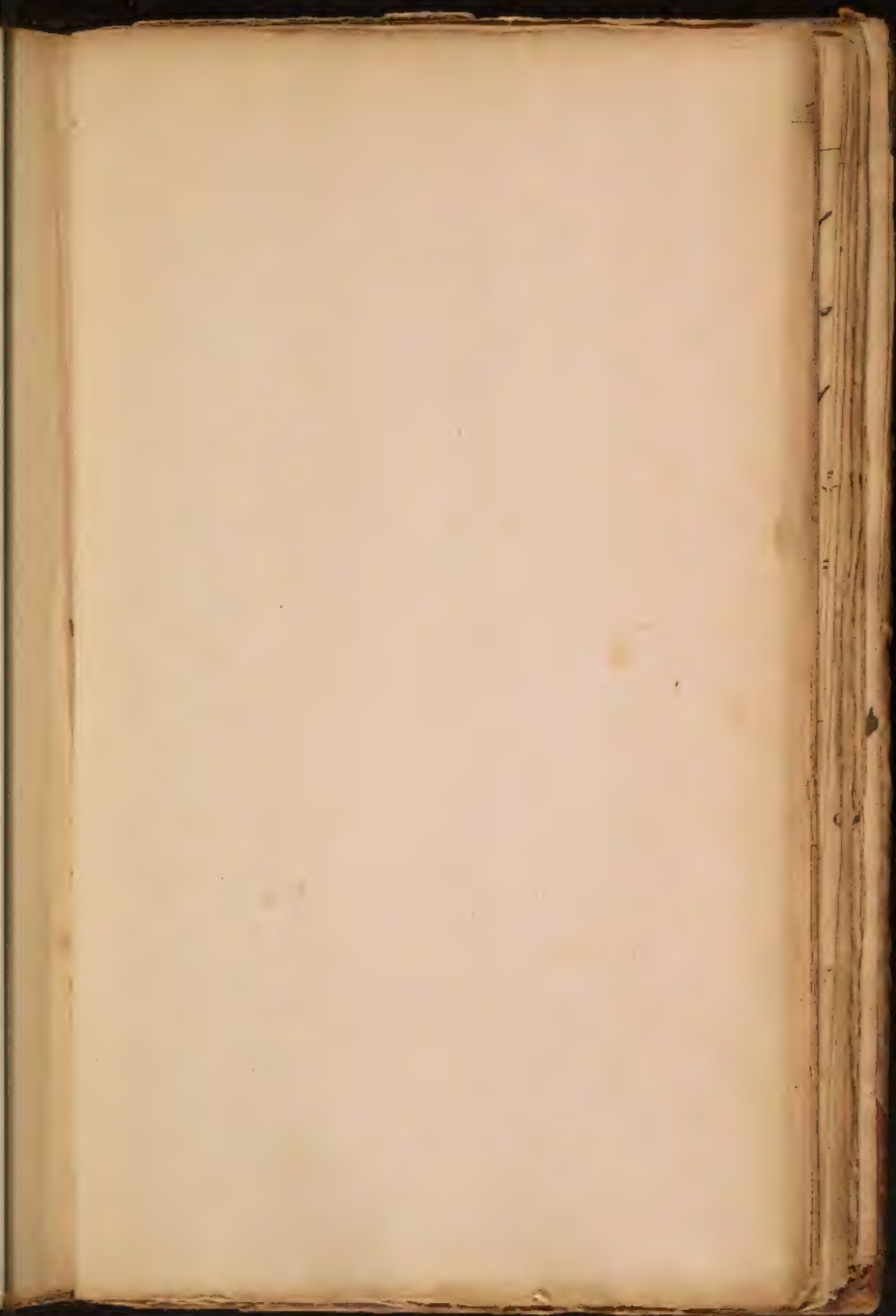


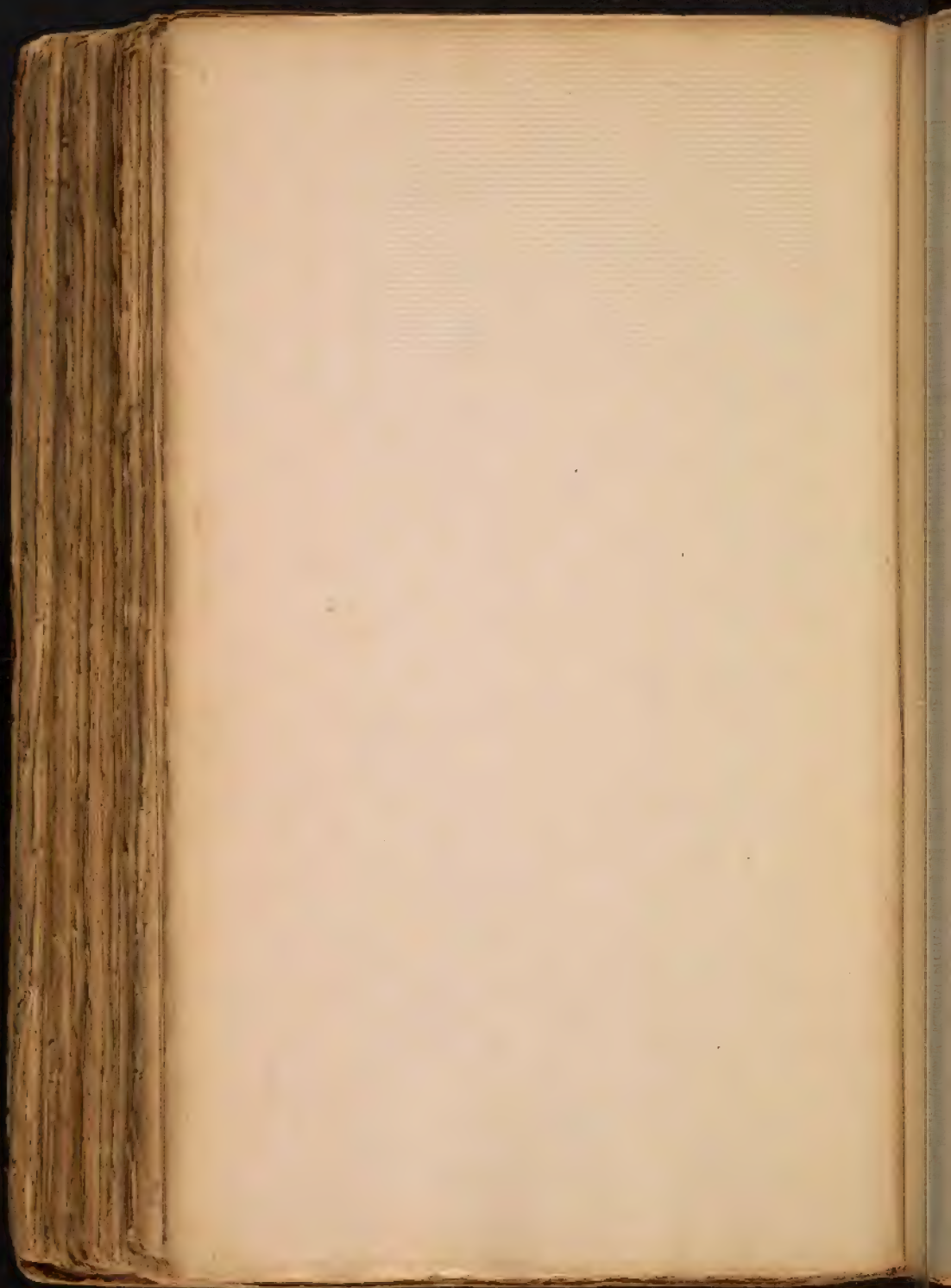


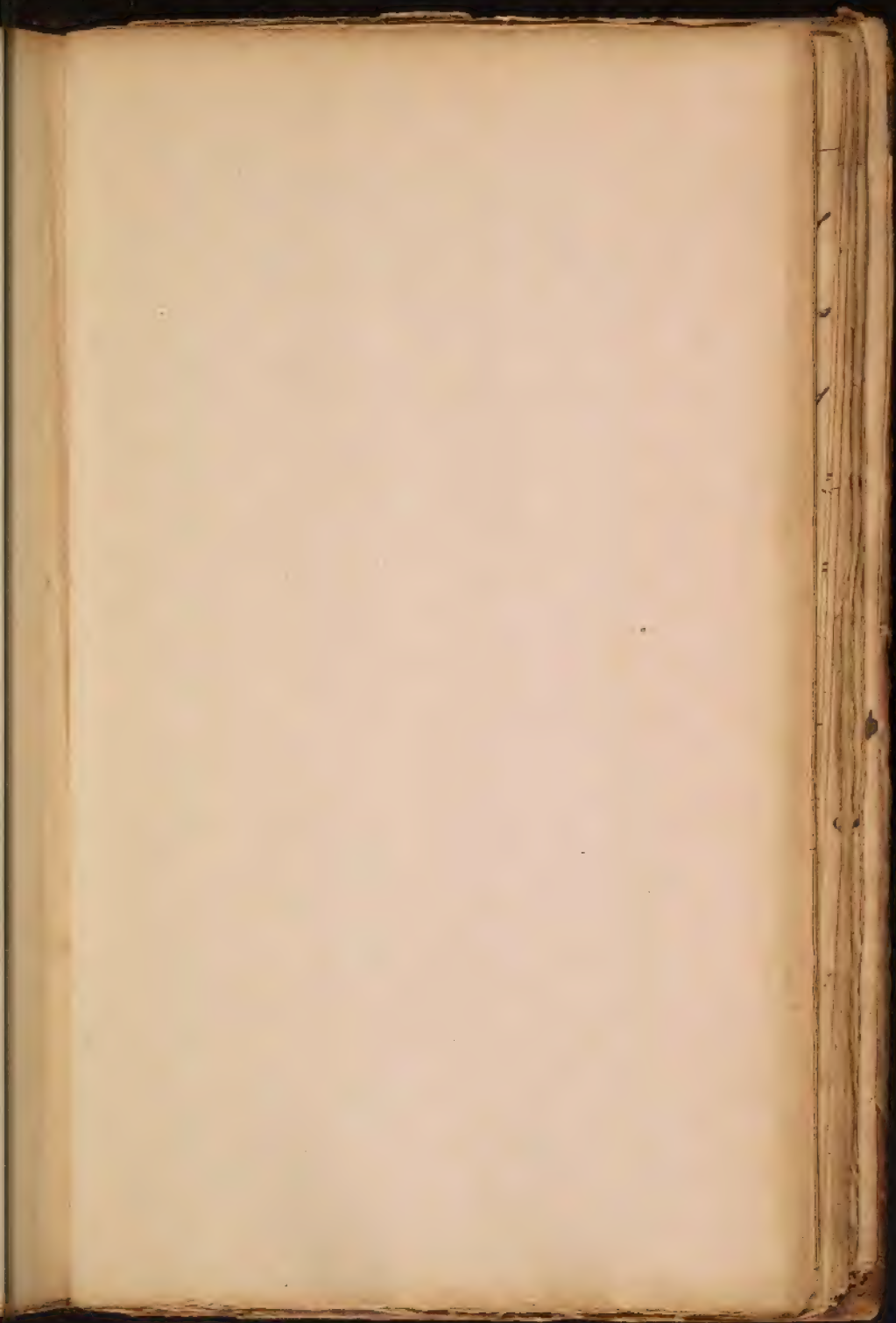




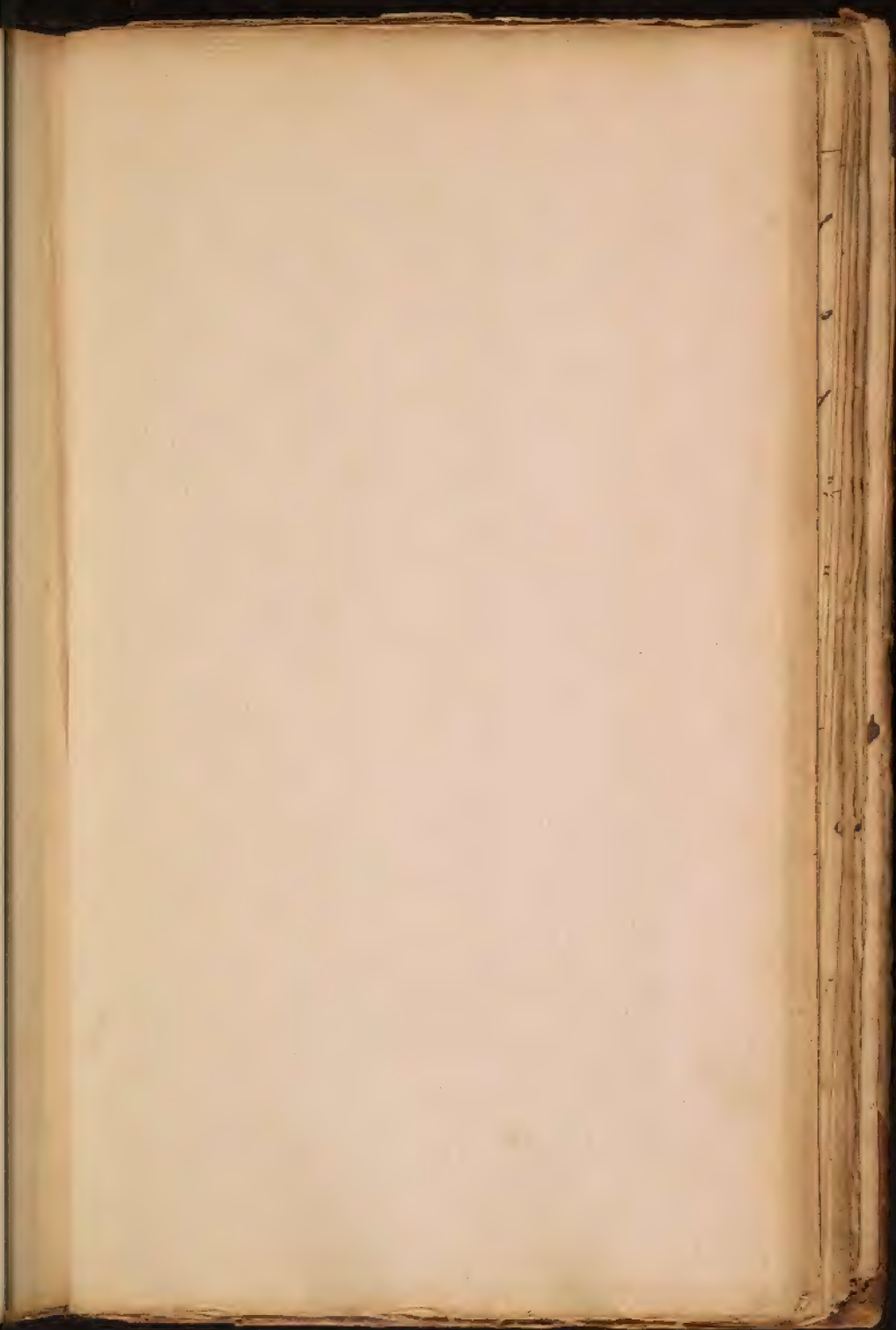


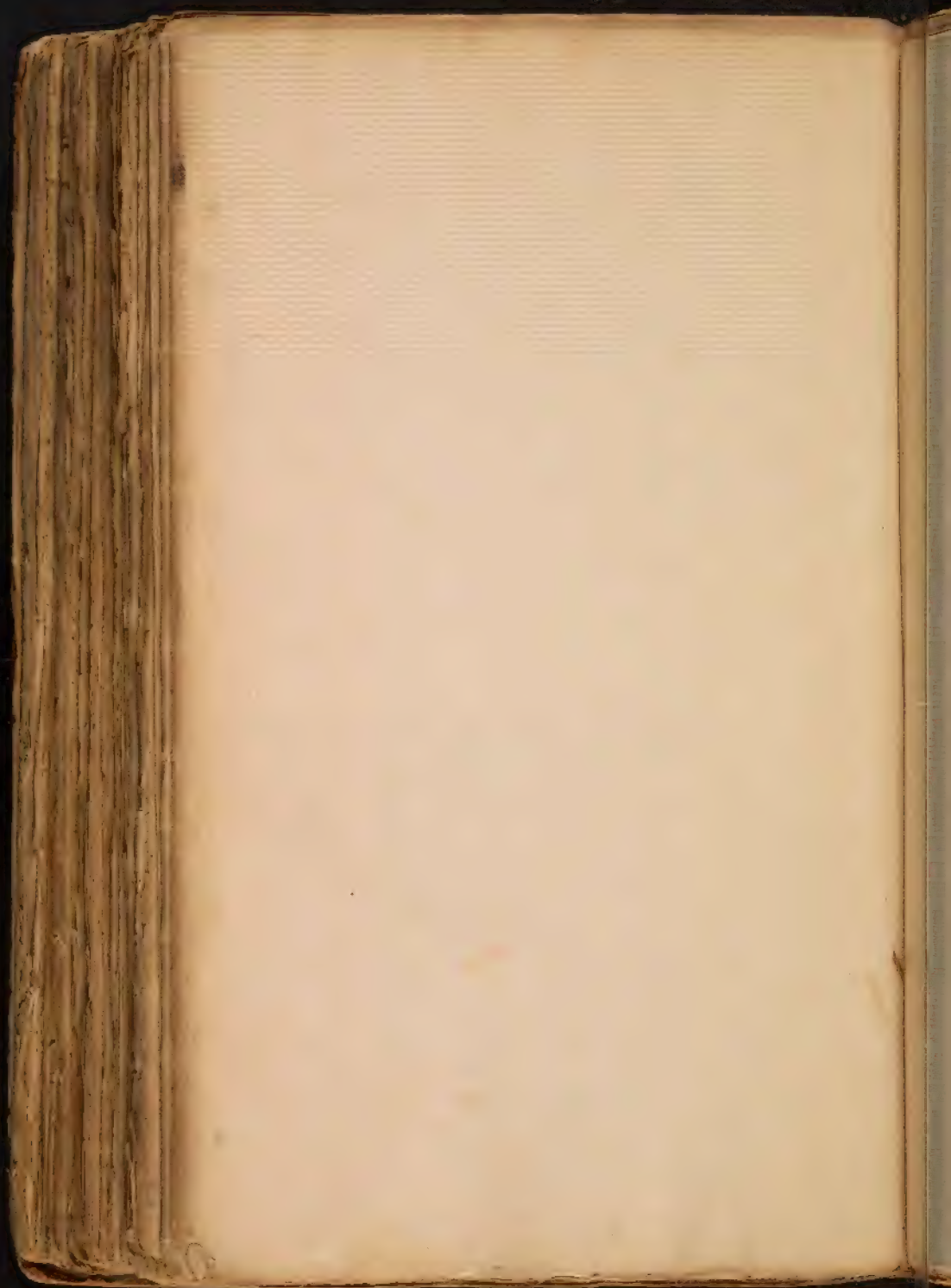


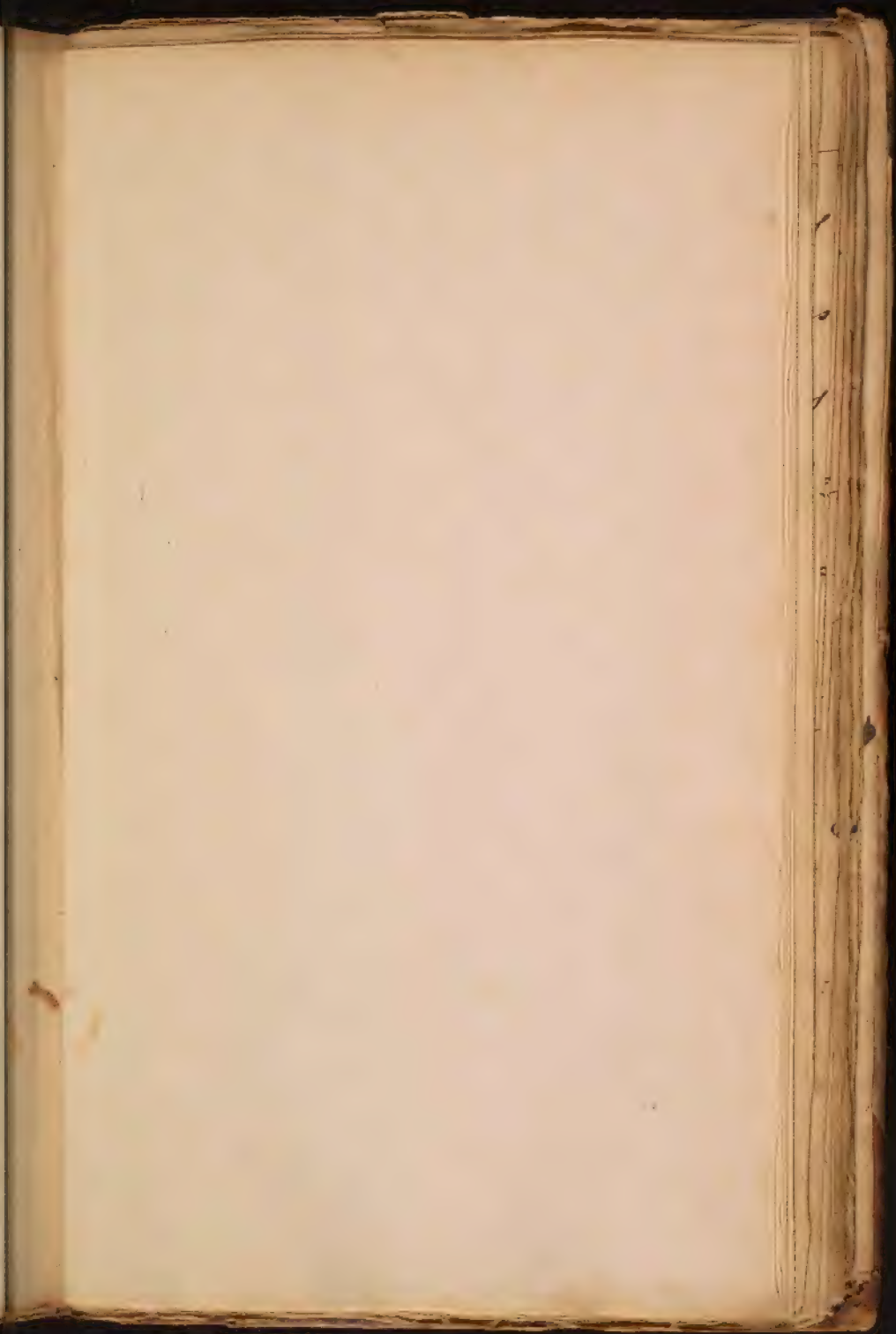


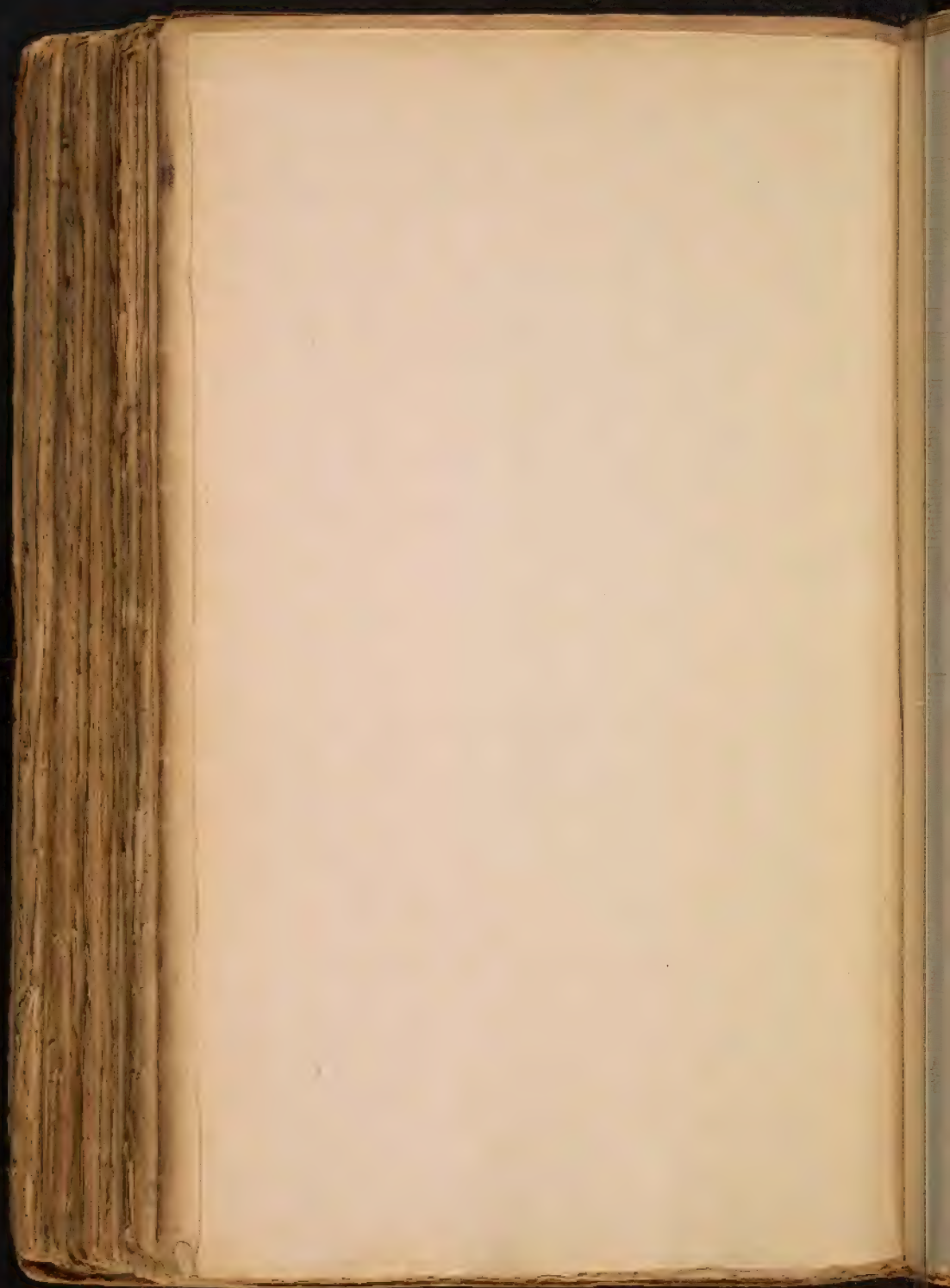


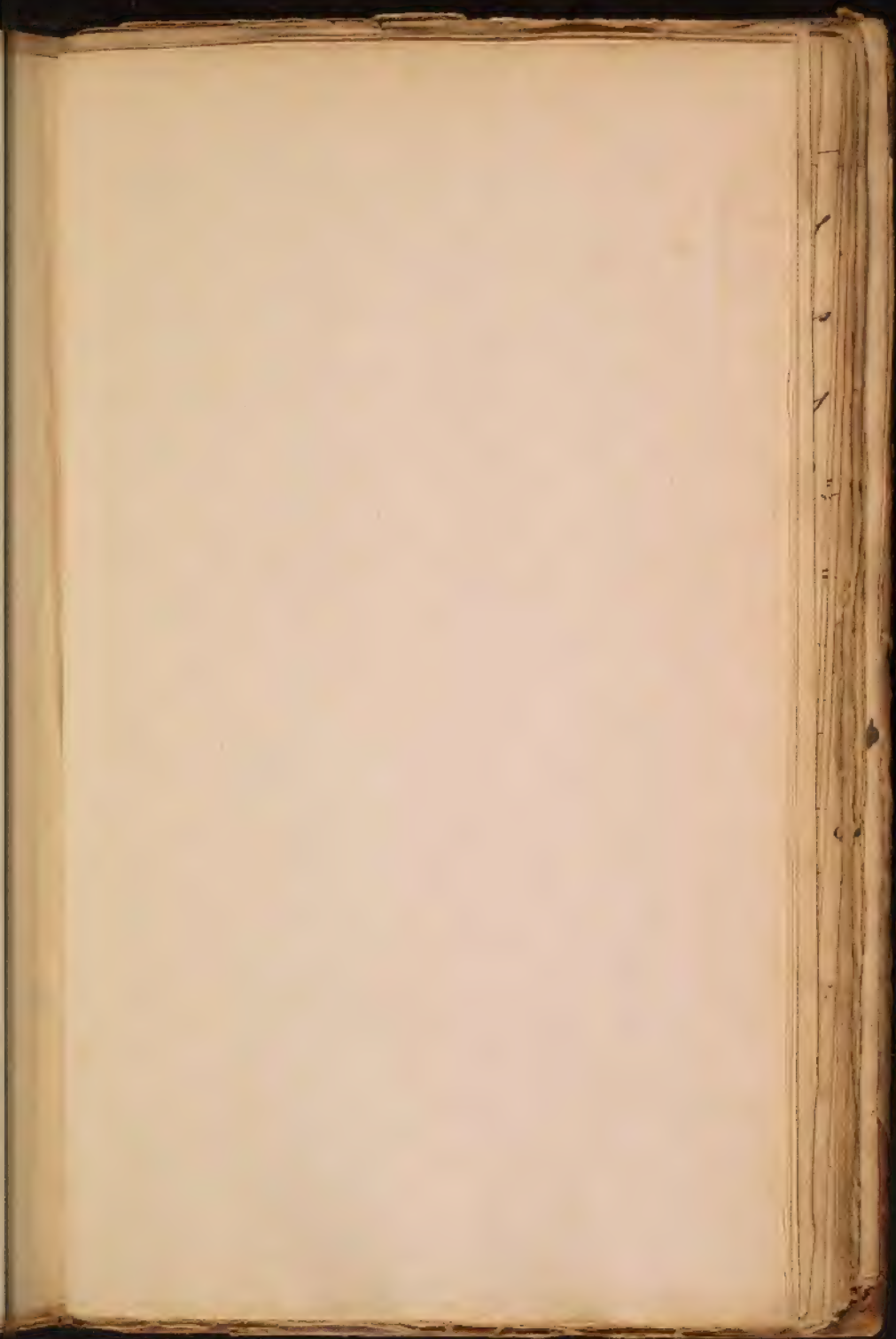




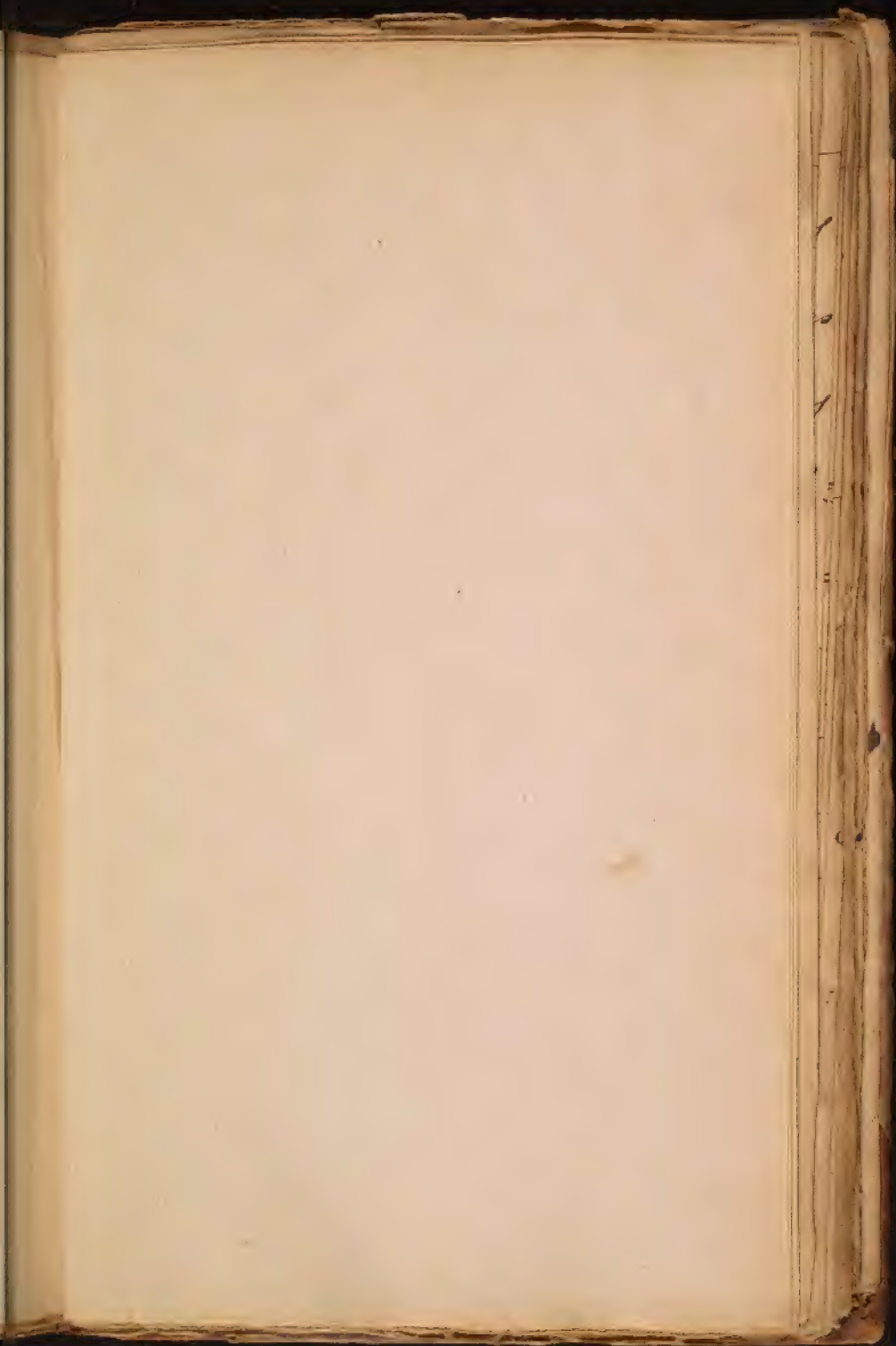




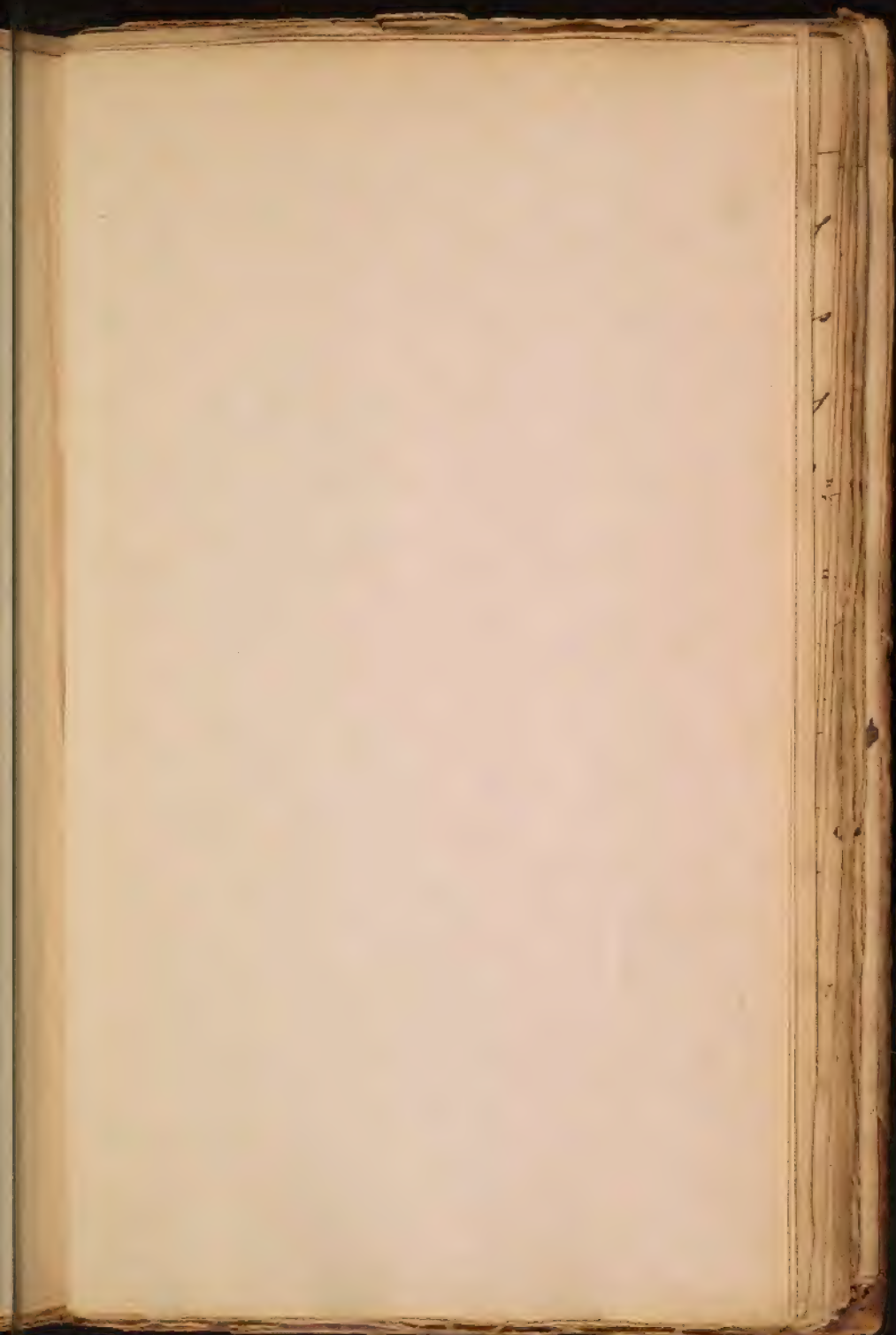




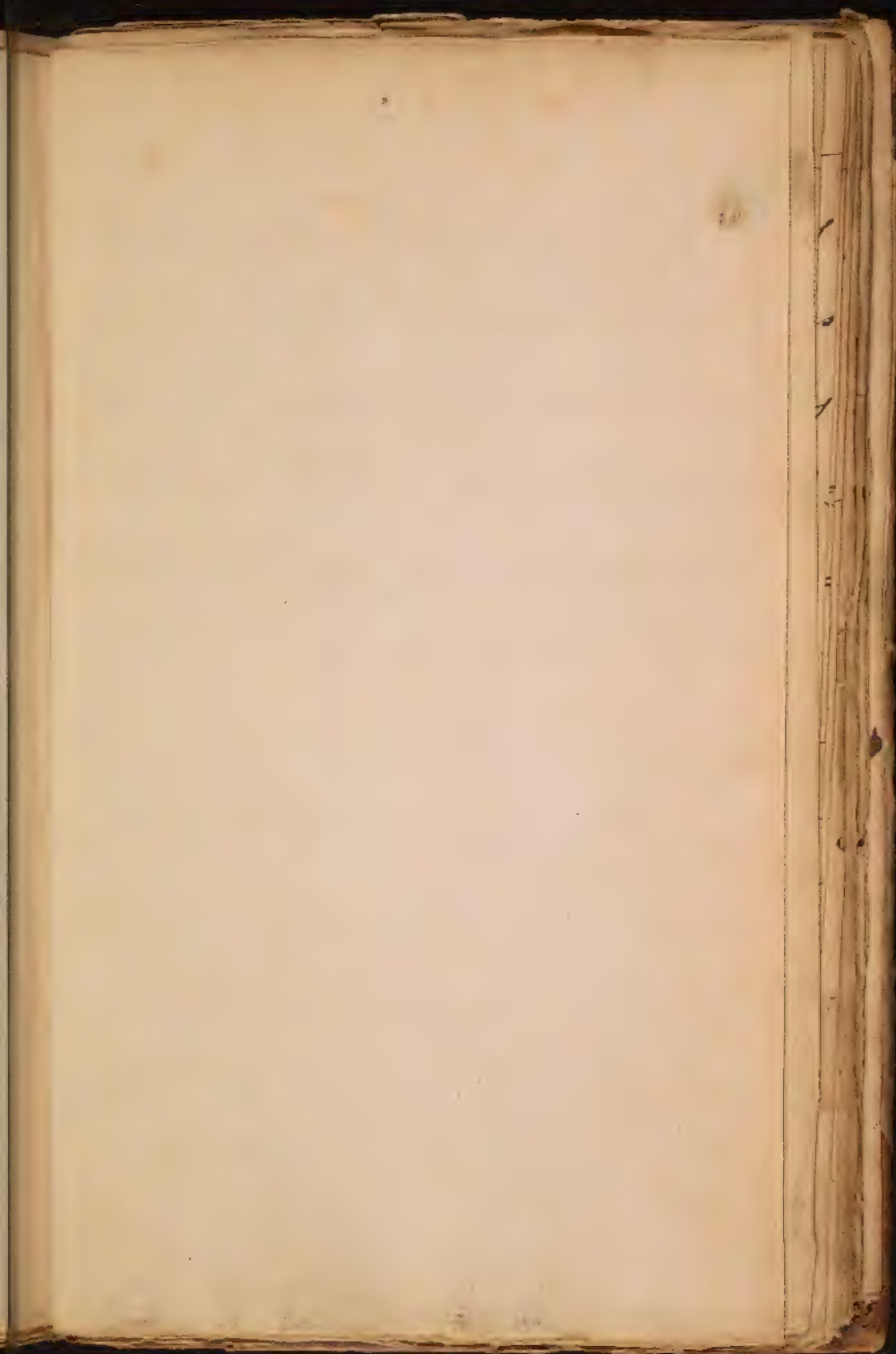




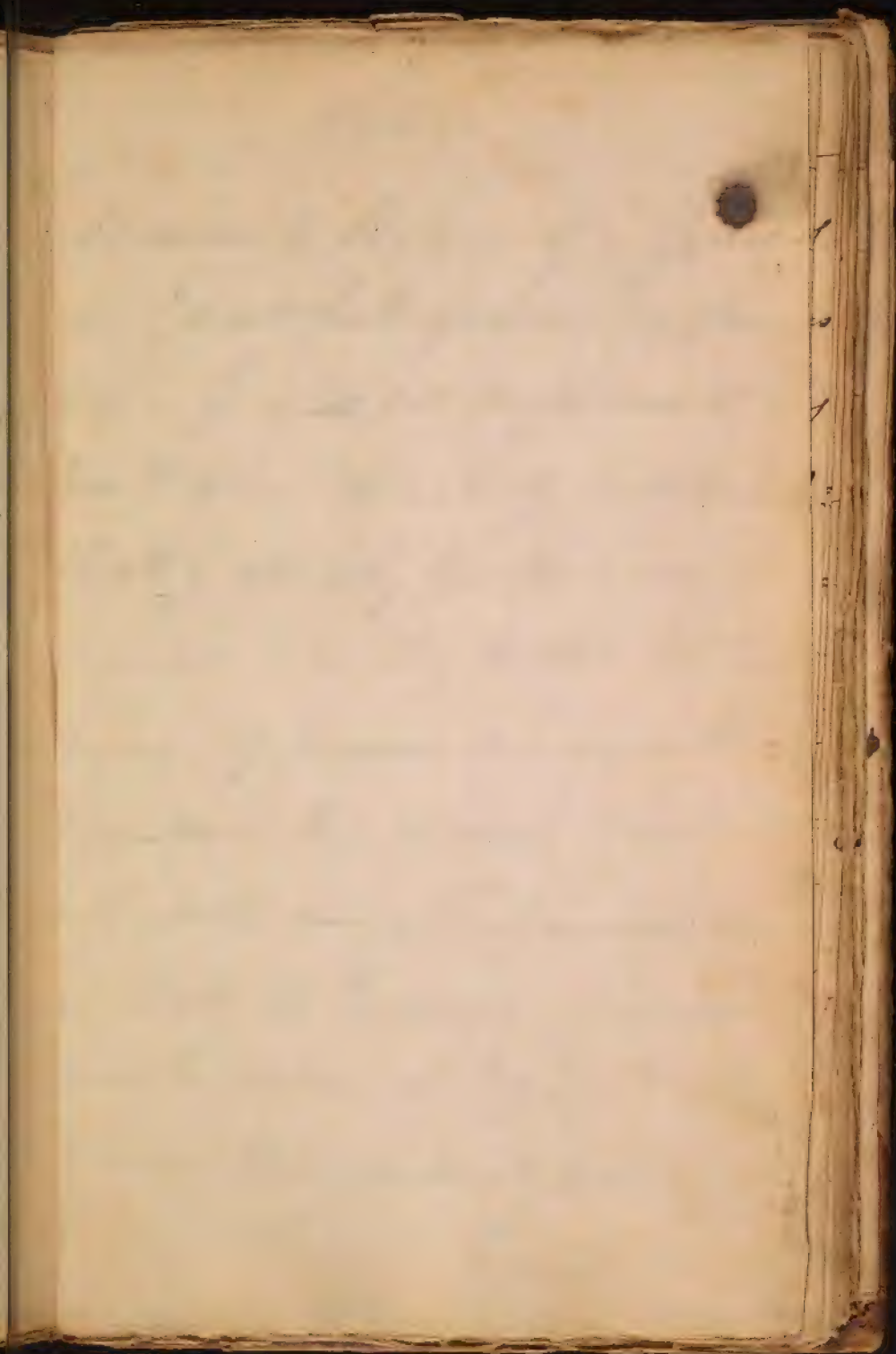














Hysteria

Abdominis & the tone of ^{the} Gullet
are ^{the} most pathognomonic symptoms
of it. I shall not say where it be-
gins & where it is chiefly seated, nor
tho' all I tell why the motion is
inverted, or why it stops at the
larynx. I pronounce it a convulsive
affection of the Alimen^t Canal. it
affects the same Temperaments that
are liable to Epilepsy. it arises
from the same exciting causes. we
often see them combined together in
the same Persons. They are in my

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Hysteria

Opinion is due by a like Affection of
the Sensorium. They are sometimes
entirely separate, & the Muscles of
the Aliment: Canal alone are af-
fected. But why are these Muscles
primarily affected? ~~in~~ Epilepsy
happens chiefly in Children. The
Hysteria seldom comes on till Puber-
ty. The Hysteria then is connected
with the Changes induced upon ^{the} System
about ^{the} period of Life. These Changes
consists chiefly in the Menstrual
Fluid. As we move from it to men-
ing.

Hysteria

on during $\frac{1}{2}$ time of menstruation
or being induced by $\frac{1}{2}$ menses being
checked. It is further connected
^{the} w: the state of the genital parts
icularly w: the nymphomania inso-
much that the Hysteria is often no-
thing else but a venereal Paroxysm
& is to be terminated only by $\frac{1}{2}$
enjoyment of that Passion. Unmarried
& barren women are upon this
account more subject to $\frac{1}{2}$ Diseases
than other People. The Hysteria exqui-
site is then truly & strictly a uterine

1781

My dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th inst.
and was glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope these few lines
will find you the same. I have not
much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.
I have not yet received your letter
of the 15th inst. I am sorry
to hear that you are not well.
I hope you will soon be
able to write to me again.
I am your affectionate son
John Smith

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Hysteria

Affection. But this leads us back again
to our Question how does ^{the} Uterus
bring ^{the} Muscles of the Uterus?
Canal into sympathy? we might
answer here that it may depend
upon ^{the} Tension or Ballance of
the System being destroyed but this
is not sufficient or men would be
equally subject to the Hysteria. The
Stomach & Uterus are nearly connec-
ted wth each other. This we see in
the Chlorosis & Leucor Albus. This ~~is~~
depends upon a peculiar nervous Confor-

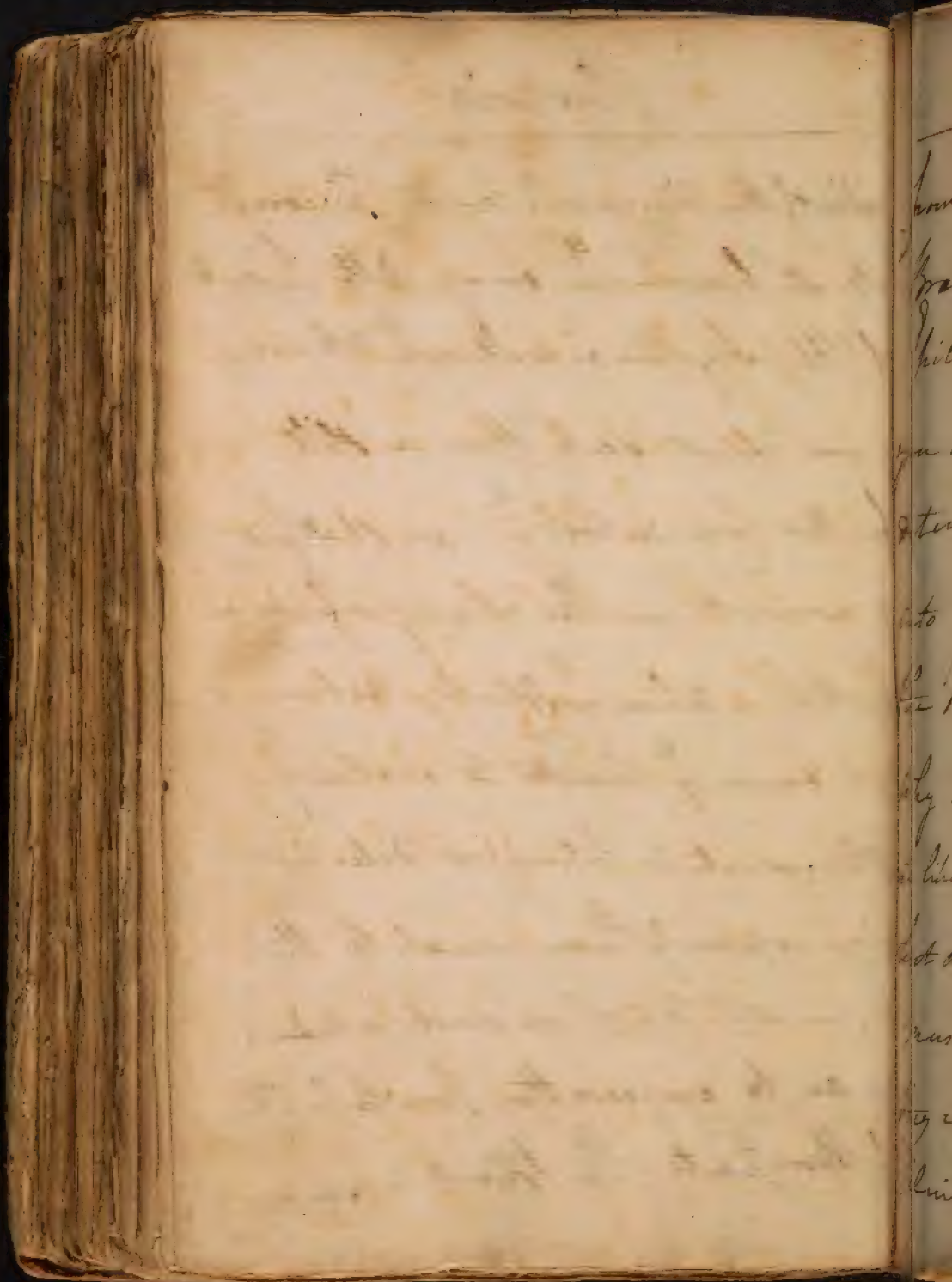
to turn
into in
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The

Hysteria

nation of the Aliment.^y Canal w:th con:
nects it however w:th every th part
of the System as well as ²any ²Waters.

- we must seek then a still
further Connection w:th we shall find
to consist in the Languiferous
System. When ²g Blood is determi:
ned down ²g Aorta to evolve ²g:

Waters, it is likewise determined
more copiously than usual to the
Aliment.^y Canal in such a man:
ner as to encrease the Irritability
of those parts. The Blood is moreover



Hysteria

from this determined ^{ly} towards the
Brain & hence ^{ly} Predisposition to
Epilepsy. an Obstruction then^t
you will readily see in ^{ly} Uterus
determines ^{ly} Blood more copiously
into ^{ly} Alimentary Canal & hence
the Phenomena of Hysteria. But
why are not ^{ly} Other Abdominal Viscera
in like manner affected? They are,
but as they are not provided th w. such
muscular Fibres as ^{ly} Intestines are,
they cannot exhibit the Phenomena ^{ly}
Alimentary Canal does. They do ex-
hibit

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Hysteria

many Phenomena of increased Determination of Blood towards them. The Kidneys in particular are always greatly affected in the Hysteria. The Reason why the Alimentary Canal is more affected than the Kidneys altho' ^{its} ~~its~~ Arteries are less is owing to its being capable of greater Dilatation than the Kidneys. This explains the Predisposition to the convulsive Affections in the Hysteria. The exciting Causes of Hysteria operate on the Brain such as Passions of the Mind & peculiar Orders. They all operating in the same way as they

Hysteria

do in Epilepsy either by exerting
or inducing a collapse in ^{the} Brain.

-- the Hysteria then we have been
speaking of depends upon a plethoric
state. It is to be cured by evacuation
& Abstinence. I have found them
of the utmost service since I have
had this view of this Disease, while
I have found Antispasmodics & Tonics
do little service more than relieving
a Paroxysm. I shall now speak of
the symptoms connected wth Hysteria
- It gives a great mobility to ^{the} whole
Nervous System w^h will easily explain

all the
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System
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Hyotria

all the nervous Phenomena we Observe
in the Hysteria. all these nervous
Affections ^{ch} occur in plethoric
Habits, or between the Ages of 16
& 36, or that appear to be connec-
ted th wth the State of the Genitals or Menses
properly belong to the Hysteria. ^{ch} But
they do not appear in ^{ch} $\frac{1}{2}$ Alimen^{ch}.
Dural, & are to be treated like the
Hysteria. But Other Circumstances cha-
racterise the Hysteria. 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ch} Hysteria gives
a mobility to $\frac{1}{2}$ nervous system ^{ch} is
increased by Repetition & hence the
Disease may occur when $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{ch} Predisposition

1872

[illegible]

Hysteria

is removed. This species of Hysteria requires
Tonics & Antispasmodics. Vaccinations

here do mischief. 2nd the Menstrual

Molimina are often interrupted from

causes we can't explain. here the

System instead of becoming plethoric

falls into a Chlorosis & Ataria w:

from $\frac{1}{2}$ Defect of red Blood goes on

increasing. the System in this

case labours under great mobility.

here Tonics & Chalybeates necessary.

3rd the frequent Repetition of Hysterical Fits

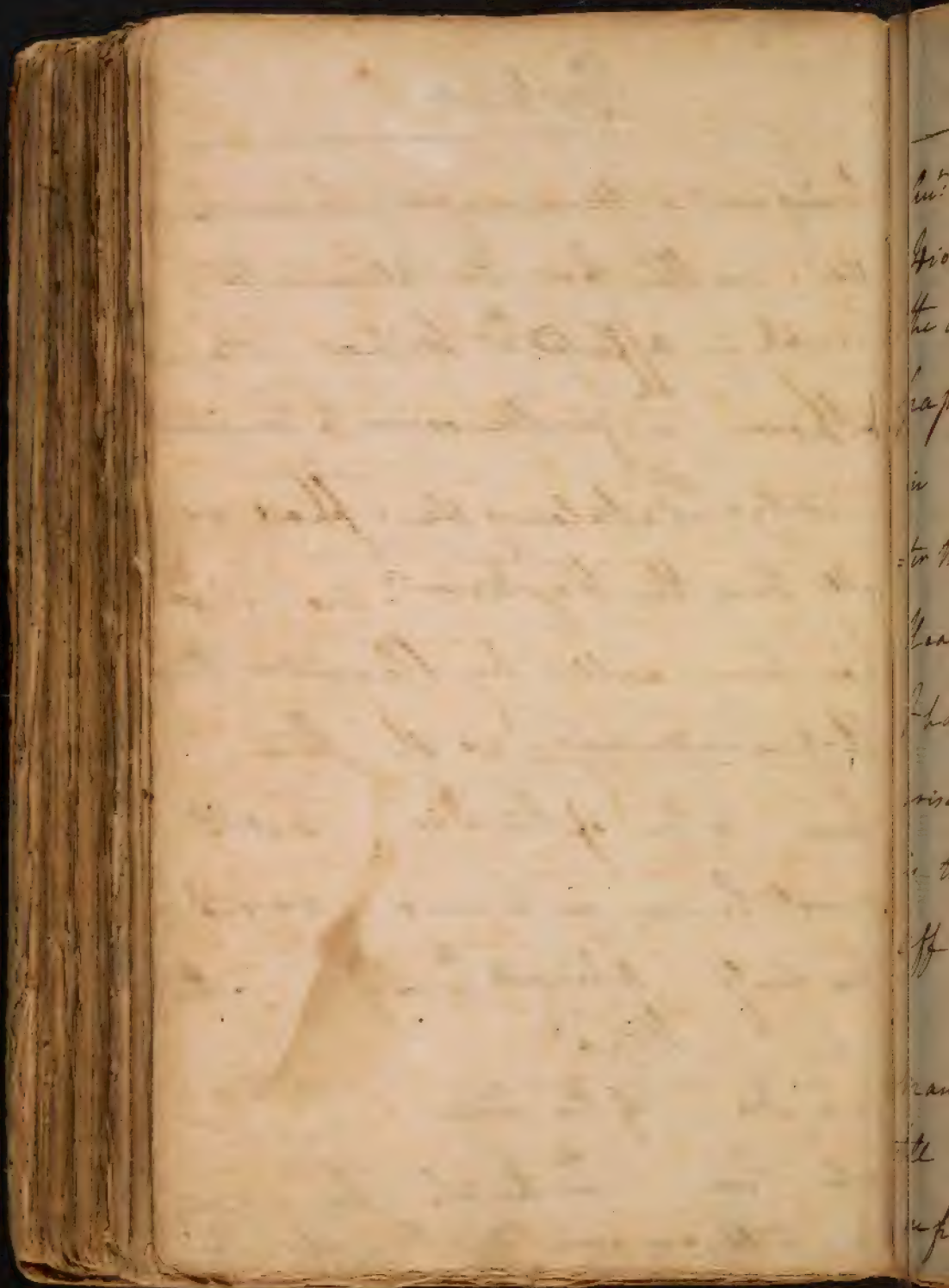
joined w: the Indulgence of $\frac{1}{2}$ venereal

Appetite w: first induced ^{them} & often

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Hysteria

bring on a Menoragia - Leucorrhoea
&c. in this case the Alimentary
Canal is affected w: ^{the} torpor - Torpor
of the ^{the} Stomach w: gives occasion to Cruditie
Acidity - Flatulency &c. shall we
call this the Hysteria? no - it
has been called by Physicians the
Hypochondriasis. we do there
fore to treat of this Dis. but it
must be done in a curs way, as
the Subject abounds w: ^{the} Dif. the
Hypo
is a Dis of the Alim Canal
wh. I am ^{the} w: the wh. by you
are well acquainted with! upon this



But it is difficult to see the
Joints & lymphatics of
the Alimentary Canal. The last of
pass into the first as in the Hysteria
in that they may continue after
the last are entirely removed. The
Head of it arises from the 7th Rib
I have seen Discharge of it
arise from the 7th of the Head. What
is to be done here? - But for
affairs of the Stomach often after
the other course in such a
man as it to make it impossible to
tell which is the prime Disease. You
see from this how difficult it is to tell

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the Aff of the Al Can an
for & what Symptomatic. It is
impos to run these Difficulties, &
Physicians have long groined under them.
the Canf has arisen from not
disting gen from past
Mobility, and from vari Dis
which dep upon ² some Predisposition.
together. a Dis of the Mind such
as Del Imbe &c are gen
made these Sym of this
Disease, but these Aff are in
many Diseases that are no way connected
the Aff The Alimenta? Canal. & we of see
aff of the Stom the worst any Life

Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The page is numbered 94 in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten text visible on the adjacent page (right edge), including fragments such as "of the", "the", "ent", "2:3", "ing", "of", "the", "3:4", "ason", "the", "a: R", and "her".

of the mind. I shall now my Obedience
on this Dis by say the
there are 4 Dis to help
out in this Disease: from 1st Hysteria.

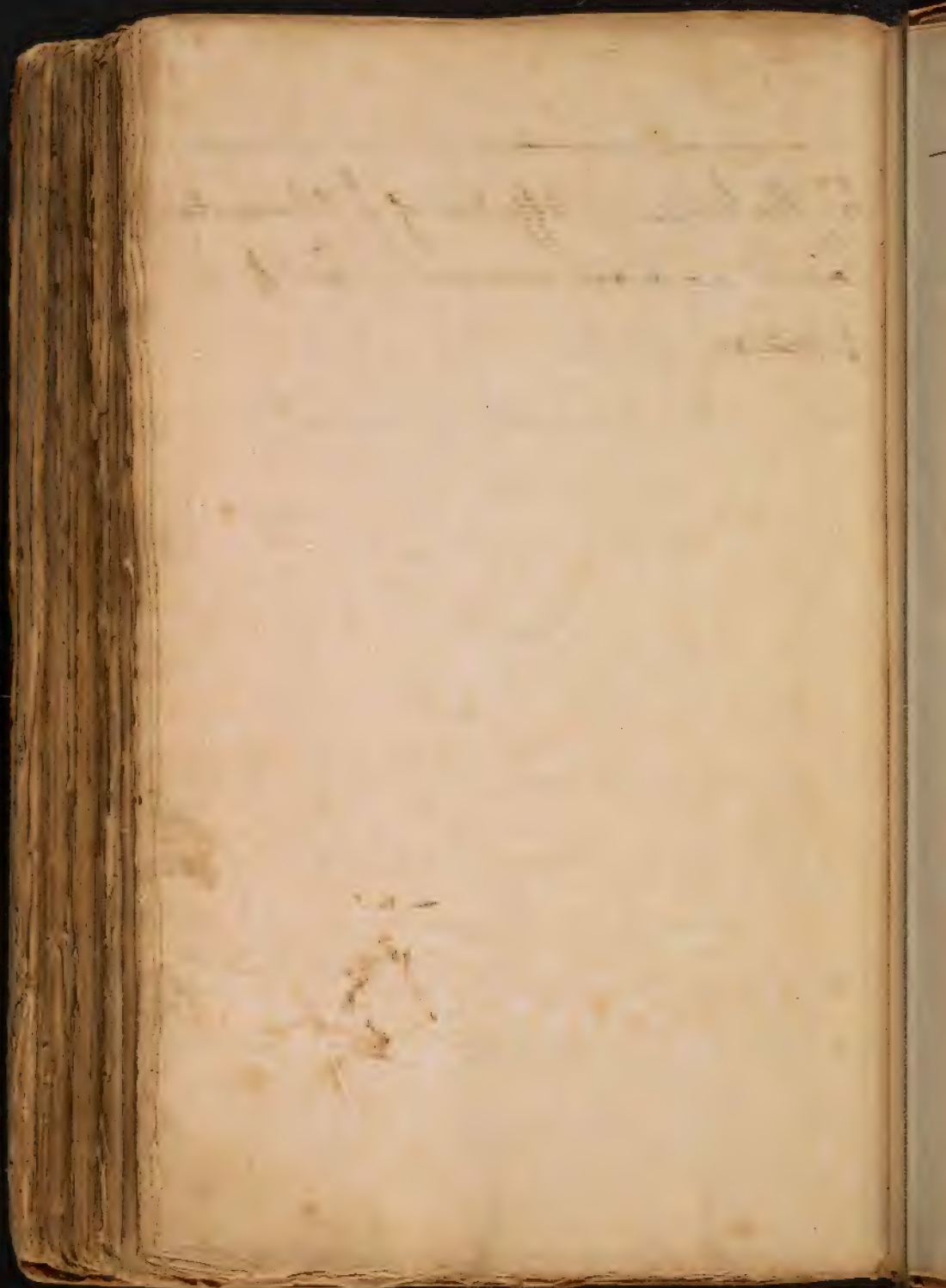
2nd from the Melan which is known
by a blue Tint of Body
of mind. this is rather a Dis
than a genuine Hypochond

3rd 7. Paranoia may arise into a com:
mania. but the more imper

Paran or man or also can
be Affections of the Alimentary Canal.
here 1st of mind must go out

18
The first of the month
of the year 1800
was a day of great
importance to the
people of the
United States
as it was the day
when the new
constitution of the
United States
was adopted
and the first
meeting of the
Congress was
held at the
City of Philadelphia
on the 17th of
September 1787
The first of the
month of the year
1800 was a day
of great importance
to the people of
the United States
as it was the day
when the new
constitution of the
United States
was adopted
and the first
meeting of the
Congress was
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City of Philadelphia
on the 17th of
September 1787

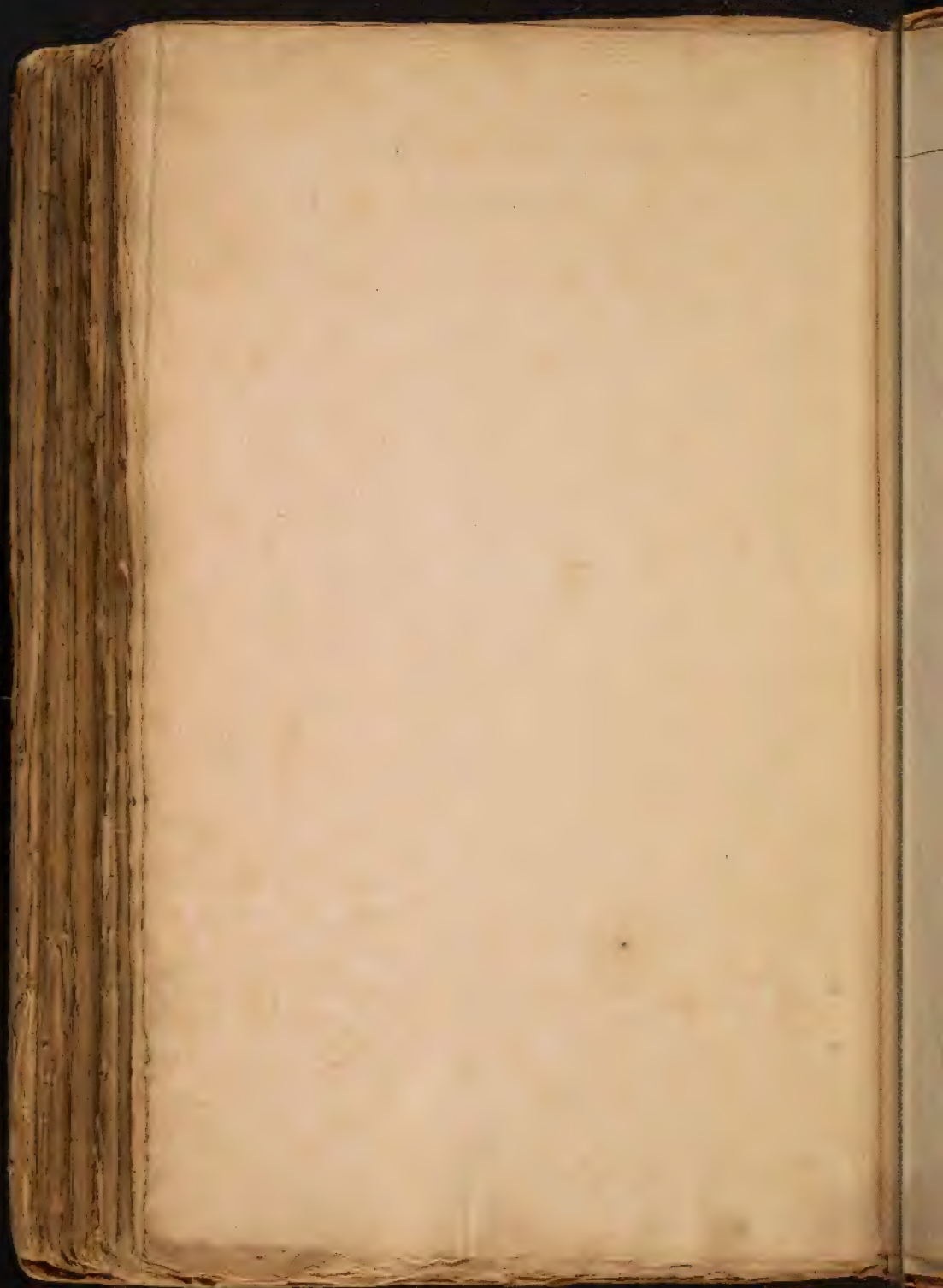
1st: the proper Affections of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} Elementary
Canal no ways comes w: less
of Mind.

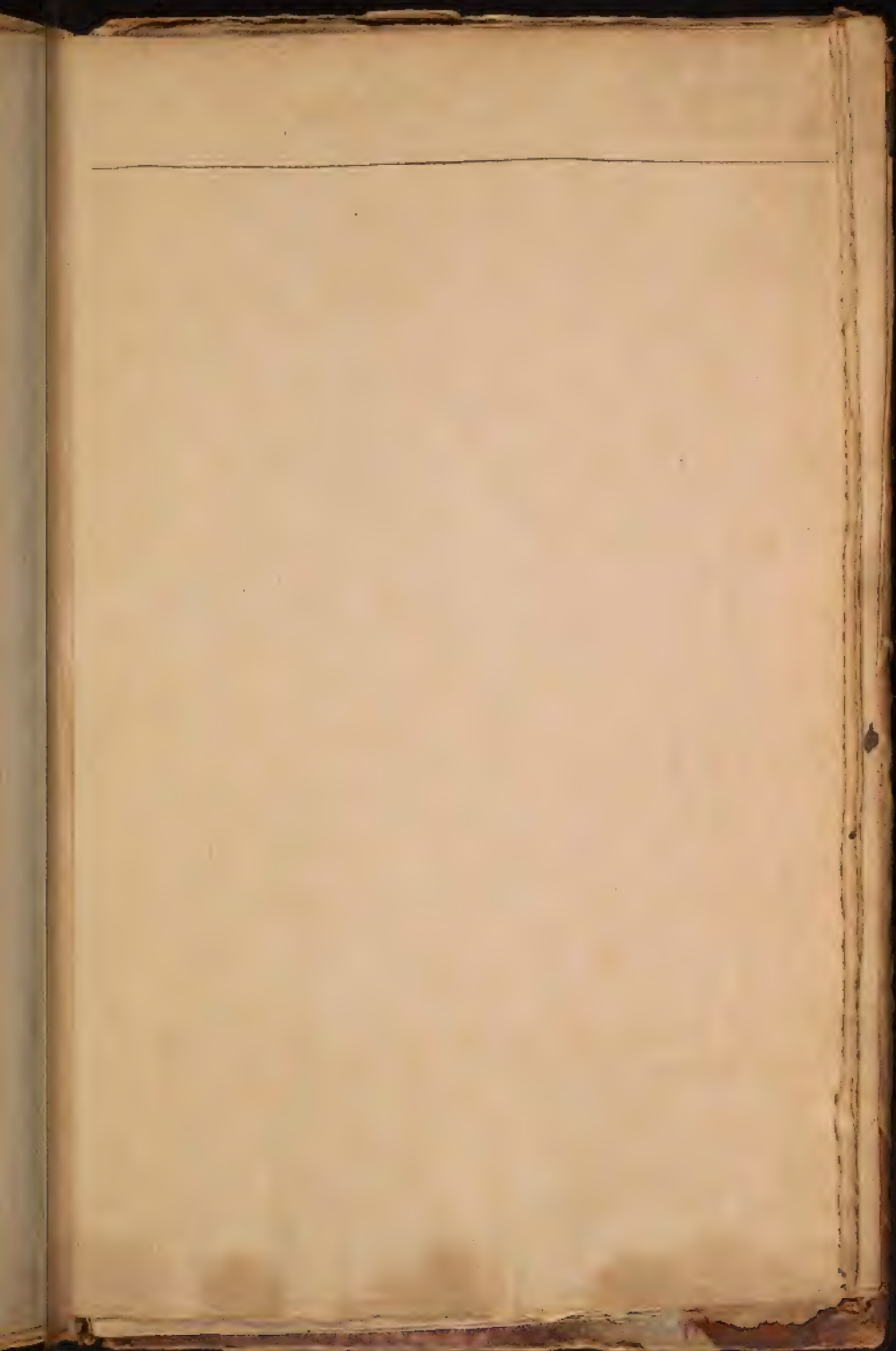




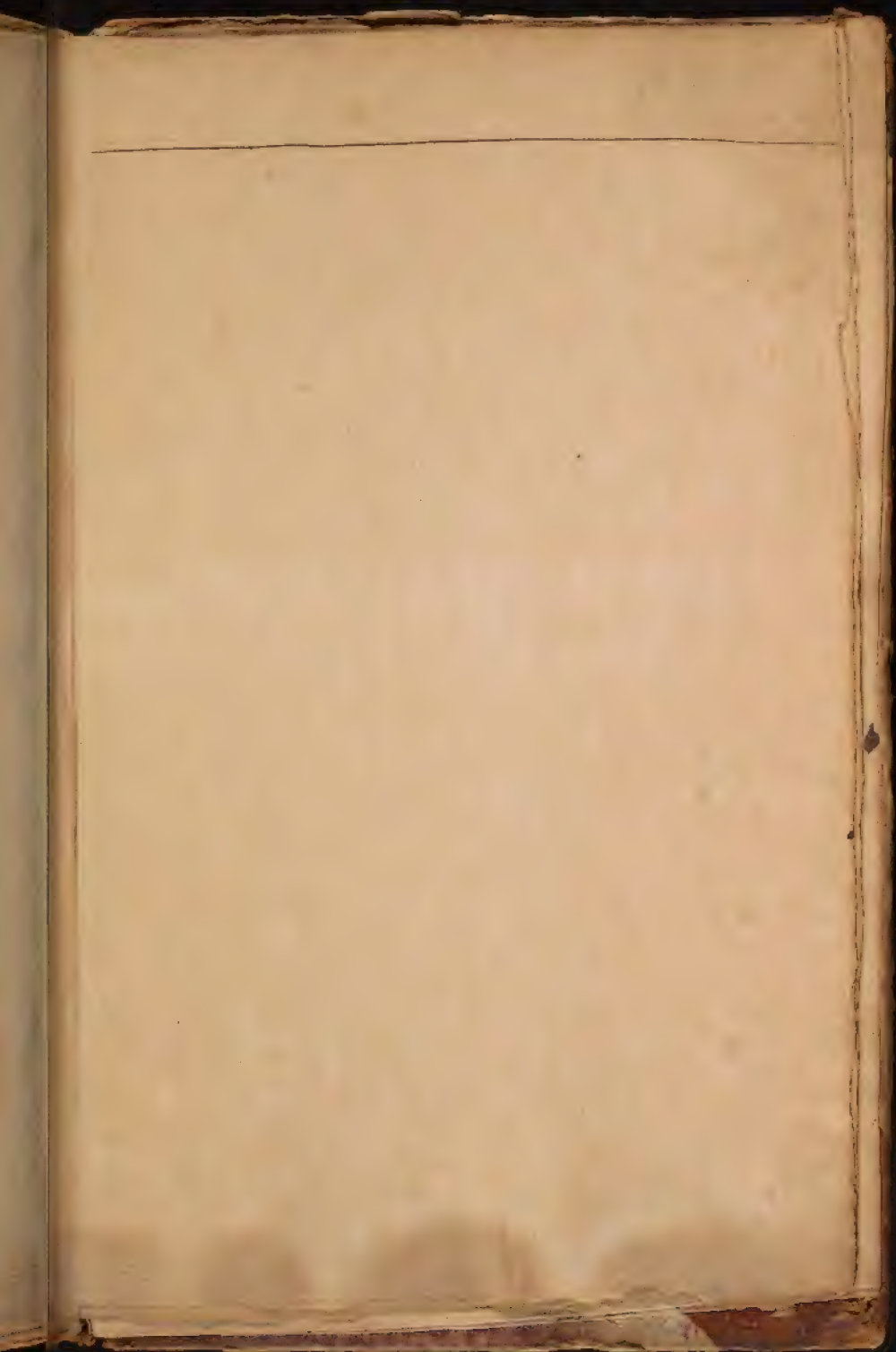


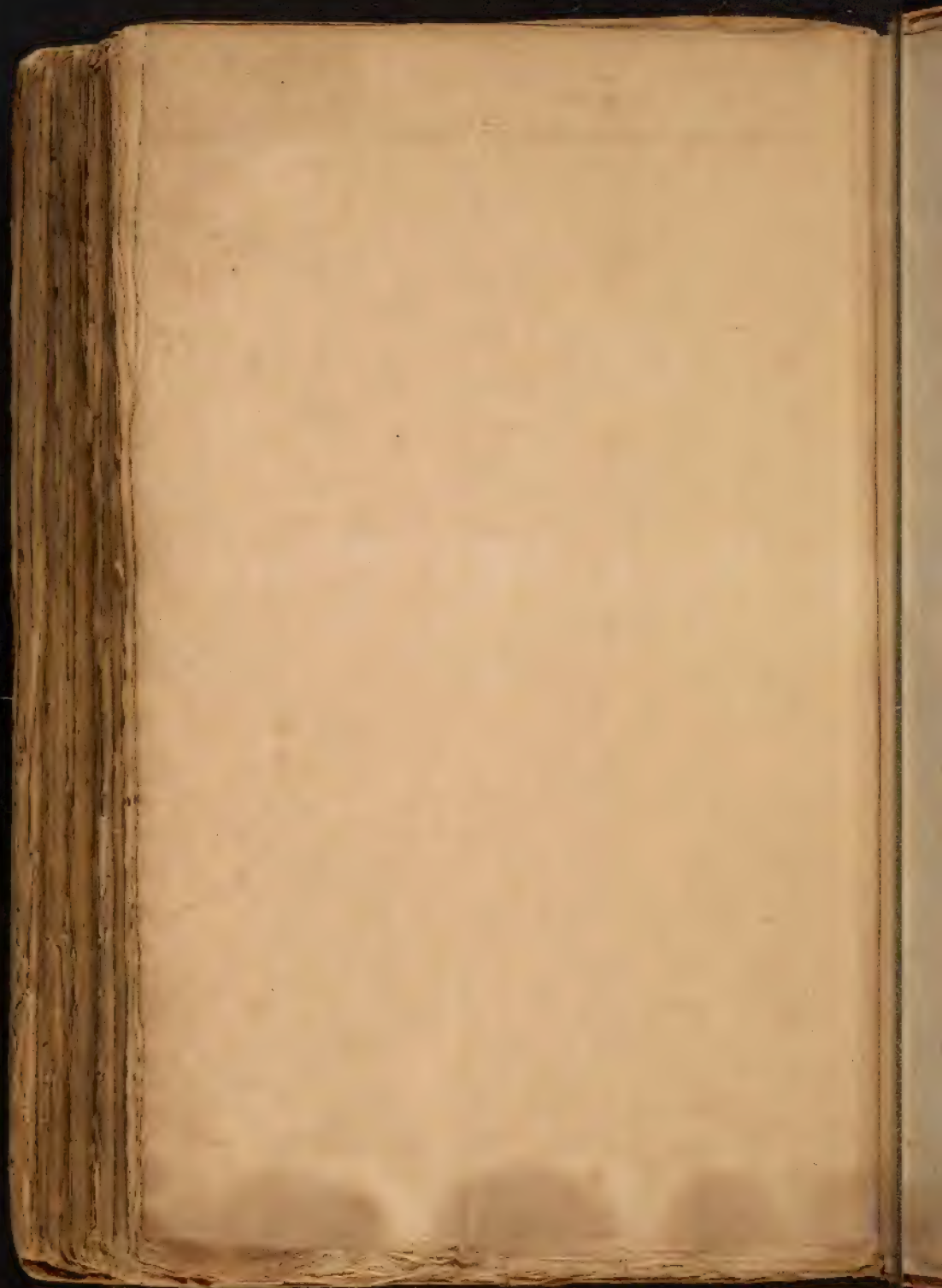


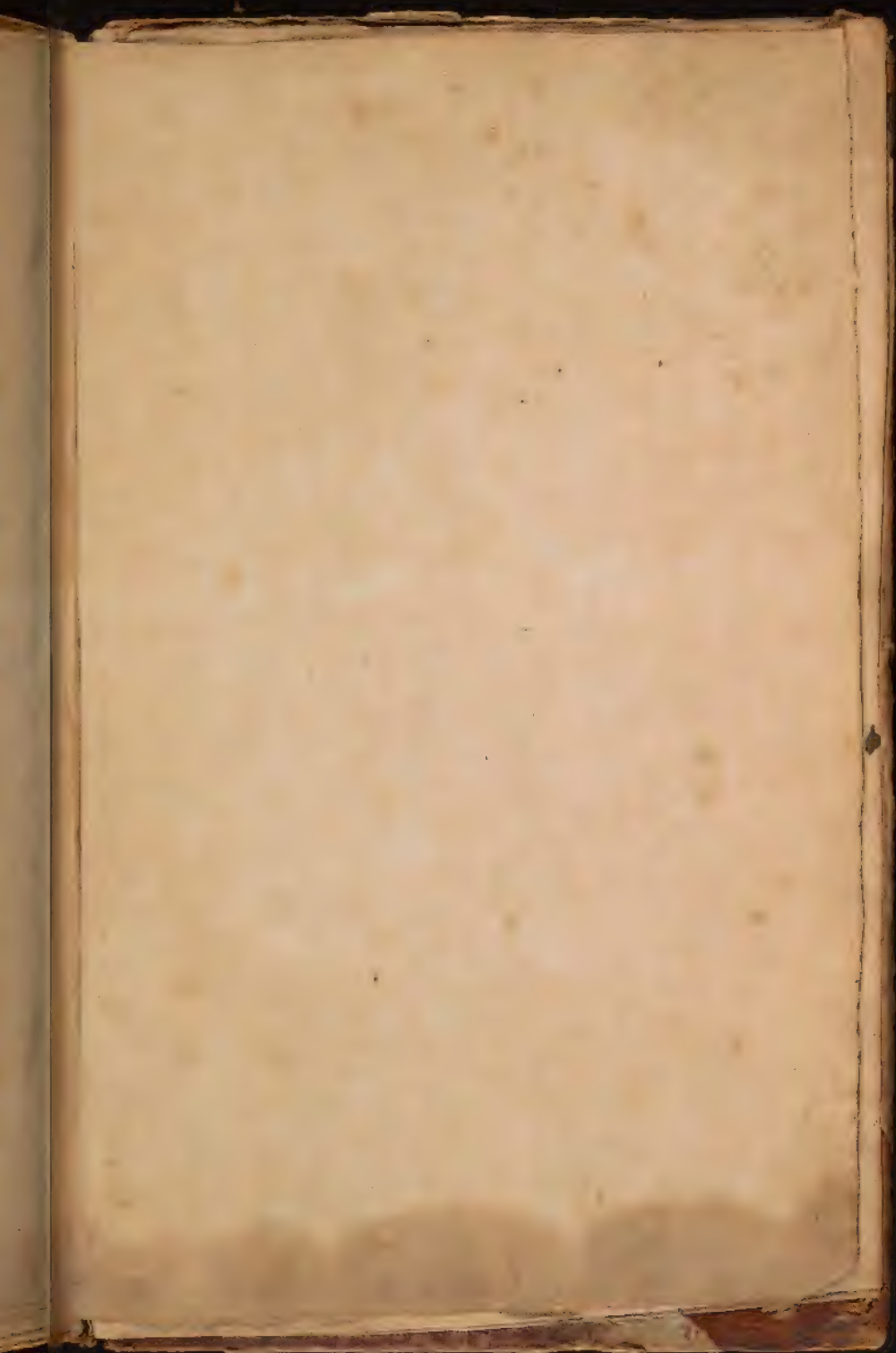


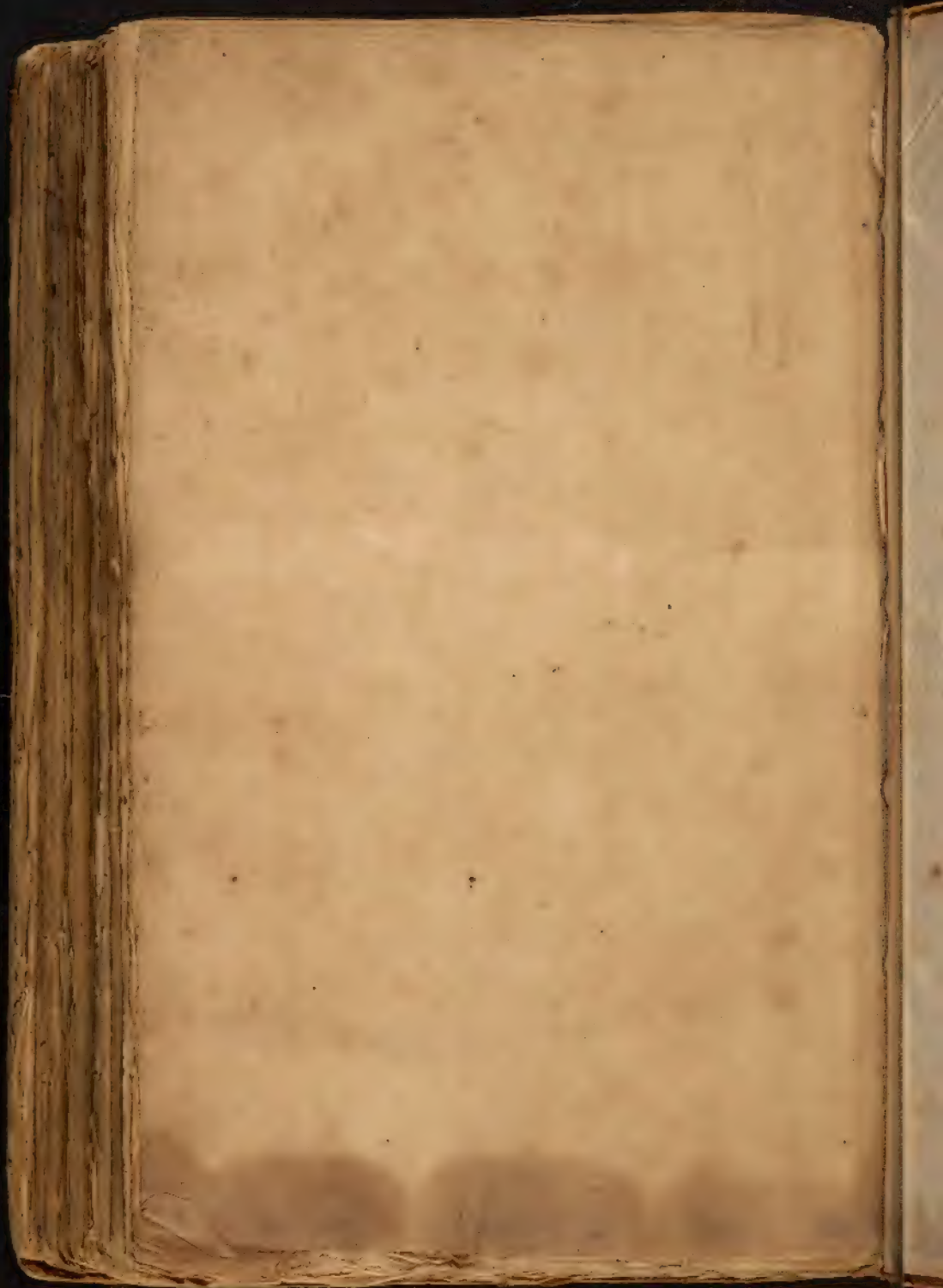


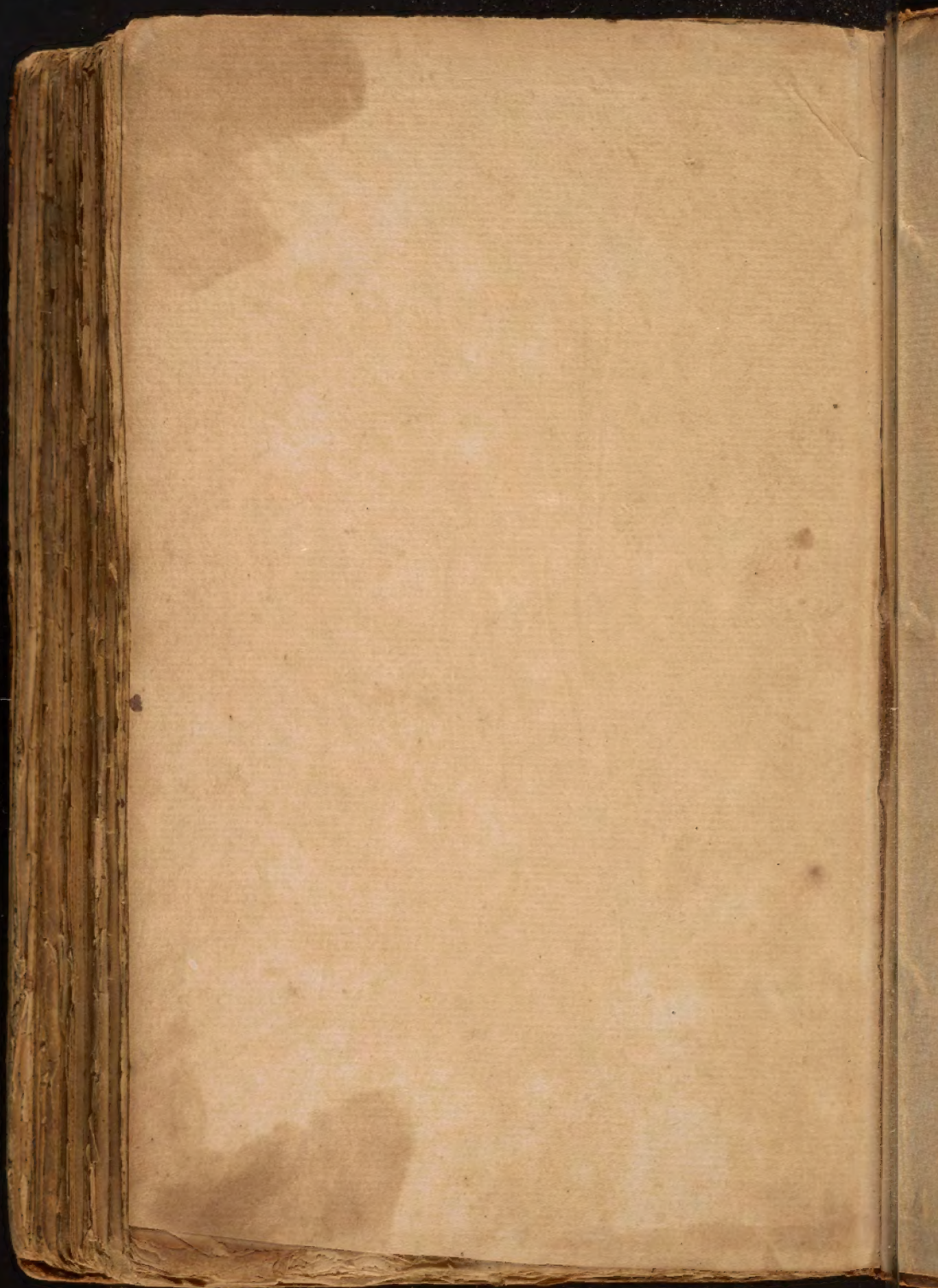


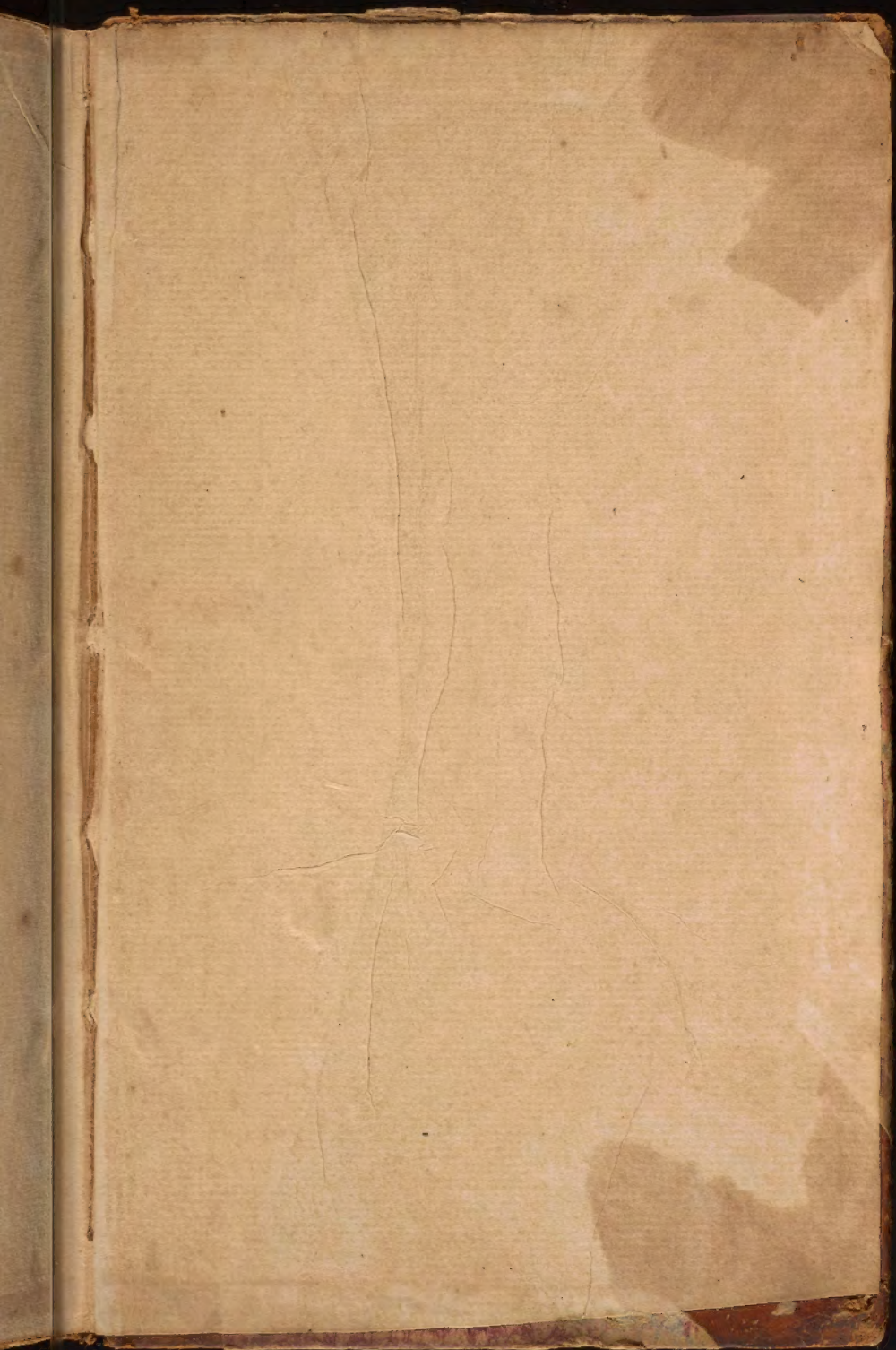


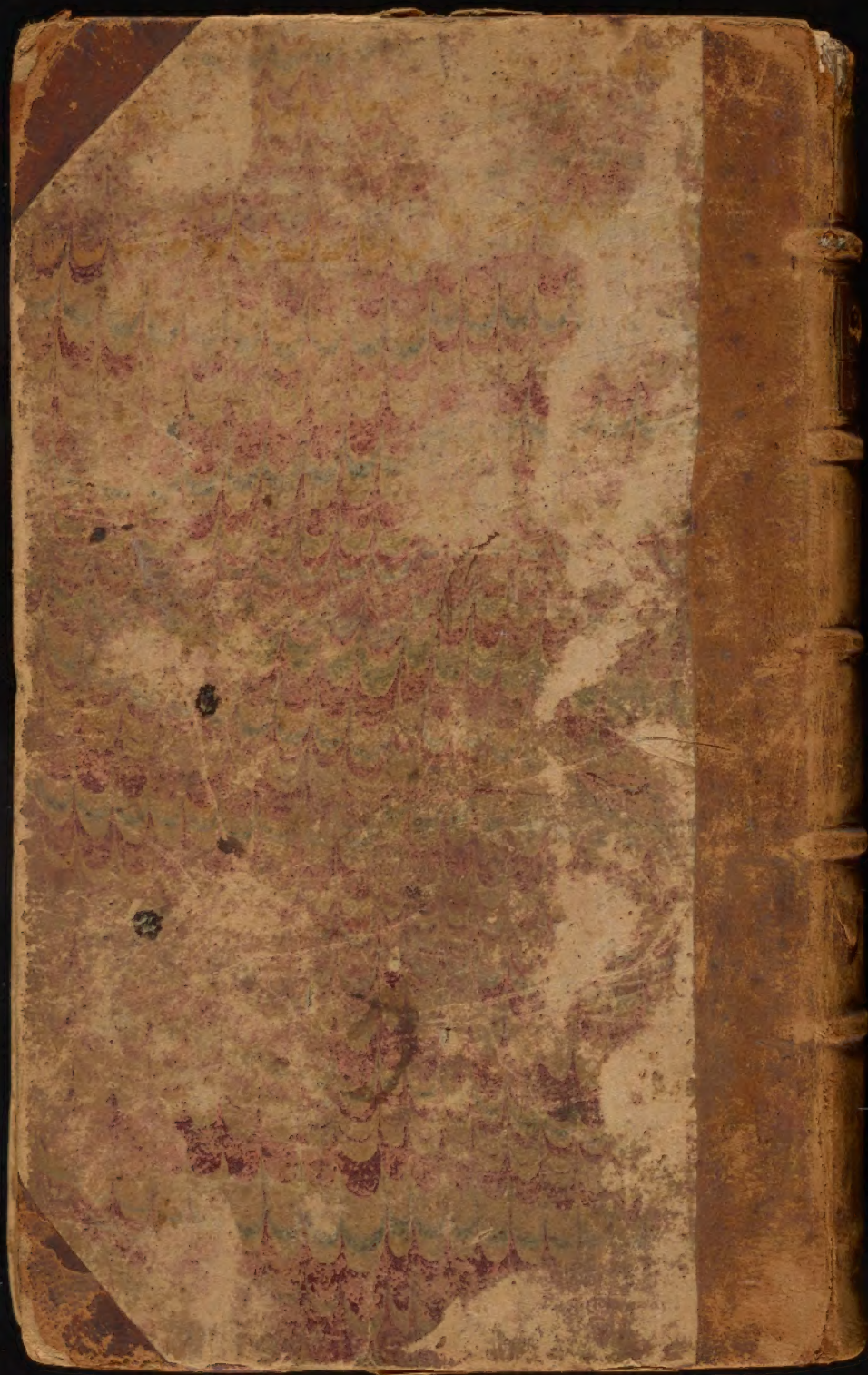












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